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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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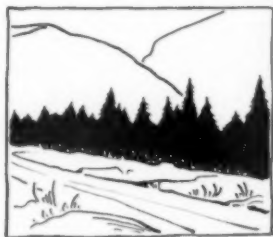


MOUNT RAINIER — Page 111

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Friend, when you sit and take your ease on moor or fen or under spreading trees, pray leave no traces of your wayside meal—no empty bags or scattered orange peel or broken bottles littered on the grass; others may view these with distaste and pass. Let it not be said, and to your shame, that all was beauty here until you came.—From a sign near a British preserve.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

July-September 1954

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National Parks Association

"I visited Crater Lake last summer, and I remember
its startlingly blue water, its peaks and snow fields."

EDITORIAL

THE INTANGIBLE VALUES IN NATURE PROTECTION

By SIGURD F. OLSON, President

National Parks Association

YOU can measure soil and you can measure water and trees, but it is difficult to measure intangible values.

Let us define, if we can, what intangible values are. They are those that stir the emotions; that influence our happiness and contentment; values that make life worth living. They are concerned with the good life. We know that they are so important that without them life loses much of its meaning.

The practical considerations of conservation are important also. Surely we cannot embark on any conservation or nature protection program depending on theory alone. Always, back of such efforts are other factors that we call the intangibles. They are what give substance to the practical, and provide the reasons for everything we do. Their values are so involved and integrated in all conservation and nature protection work that it is impossible to separate them.

There is no question about the intangible values of works of art. We have always recognized them. In the Chicago Art Institute, recently, I saw a woman engrossed before a great painting. She stood there in reverence. I looked at her closely, and in her eyes was a happy light.

What was she getting out of that picture? She was certainly not interpreting it in terms of the canvas, the frame, or the oil and pigment the artist had used. She was

catching something that inspired her as it has inspired many others. She was enjoying the intangible values in that work of art. Ask her what it was she saw and she might not be able to tell you; but it did affect her deeply and that was all that mattered.

Is it possible to explain the intangible values in a beautiful piece of music? As you listen to a Beethoven sonata, can you explain exactly what it does to you?

Do you know why you like William Cullen Bryant's "To a Waterfowl"? What do these lines mean to you?

"Whither, 'midst falling dew

While glow the heavens with the last
steps of day . . ."

I know what they mean to me. They mean sunsets on the marshes, the whisper of wings, and many things that others do not know. Bryant caught something in those lines, something which you and I know, the intangible values of ducks against the sky.

There is no question in our minds about those values inherent in works of art, and I believe there is no question as to the intangibles involved in nature protection.

There have been many definitions of conservation. Aldo Leopold said "Conservation means the development of an ecological conscience." What I think he meant was that unless man develops a feeling for his environment and understands it; unless he becomes at one with it and realizes his stewardship; unless he appreciates all of the intangible values embraced in his environment, he cannot understand the basic

This editorial has been adapted from a talk given before the 1954 National Convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, held in Chicago.
—Editor.

need for preserving nature and wilderness.

I think of Louis Bromfield's definition: "Conservation is living in harmony with the land." What is meant by "in harmony with the land"? Certainly not the creation of dust storms, or gullies, or mining the soil. "In harmony with the land" means living the good life on the land. It means having the ability, the understanding, to enjoy the sights, sounds and smells of the land.

I ran across a definition not long ago, which points up what I am trying to say. Paul Sears of Yale said, "Conservation is a point of view and involves the whole concept of freedom, dignity, and the American spirit," a beautiful thing to say and something that will be repeated for generations to come. The conservation of resources, the protection of nature and wild land, reveal a point of view—a philosophy and a way of life.

What do we mean by our way of life? Generations of Americans have enjoyed the thing we call the good life. In fact, we have taken it for granted as part of our heritage without ever trying to define it or wonder where it came from. This much we know, that the good life is a life of plenty, of breathing space and freedom, and for most Americans it means the out-of-doors. If the open country were taken away from us, would we still be able to live the good life?

Is our country heading toward a state of mechanized civilization in which the good life, as we understand it, is going to disappear? Are we going to mistreat our natural resources to the point where it is no longer possible to enjoy the kind of good life we have imagined is ours forever?

I flew over the city of New York the other day. The plane circled over the miles and miles of tenements and slums that are Brooklyn. I looked down and wondered about the good life, thought of the children down there who never saw grass or trees or clean running water, and wondered what they thought about the good life, and if they

knew, or ever would know, what it meant.

I also saw Central Park that day, a little green oasis far below surrounded by the roaring, bustling city of New York. That tiny natural area was worth uncounted millions of dollars, but I knew its intangible values to the people of the city were far more important than any others. Here was a sanctuary of the spirit in the midst of one of the greatest industrialized cities of the world.

How is all of this involved with the conservation of our natural resources and the protection of nature and wilderness? What does it actually have to do with the practical problems of soil and water and living things? Sterling North said: "Every time you see a dust cloud or a muddy stream, a field scarred by erosion or a channel choked with silt, you are witnessing the passing of American democracy." I would have added to that statement five words—and our way of life.

More and more are we thinking about the relationship between natural resource conservation and our way of life. One of our great historians, in describing the migration of races from east to west, said, "In dust and rubble along those great migration lanes are the palaces, pyramids, and temples of the past."

Old civilizations can be traced along those lanes where man was searching for food. What happened to those ancient peoples? They mistreated the land, their forests and their waters, and thereby lost their way of life. They failed to recognize the intangibles before it was too late.

It is easier for me to think of the intangibles with respect to water than with respect to most other resources, for I have always lived close to it. When I say "water," I instinctively think of my home, the Quetico-Superior, and the wilderness canoe country of the international border. What is the importance of that country, its timber, its vast deposits of iron and other resources? There is no denying the part this

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Is This Good Government?

By FRED M. PACKARD, Executive Secretary

National Parks Association

THE April-June issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE carried a brief report about the hearings before the House Subcommittee on H. R. 4449, to authorize the gigantic Upper Colorado River storage project, including Echo Park dam within Dinosaur National Monument. Under Secretary Ralph Tudor presented the Department of the Interior's estimates of the excess evaporation loss to be expected were Echo Park dam deleted from the project. He stated it would be 165,000 acre-feet a year, and this, he said, was so great as to require Echo Park dam to be built. He also stated, "in the final analysis, the increased losses of water by evaporation from alternative sites is the fundamental issue upon which the Department has felt it necessary to give any consideration to the Echo Park dam and reservoir."

At the January hearings, David R. Brower, executive director of the Sierra Club, questioned the accuracy of this estimated loss, and showed there were errors in the calculations, proving the actual loss to be anticipated to be insignificant. Although it is a serious matter to misrepresent facts to Congress, the committee took the attitude that because Mr. Brower was not an engineer his assertions need not be investigated. On May 3, it approved the bill, with Echo Park dam retained, by a vote of twelve to nine.

In March, Under Secretary Tudor had acknowledged there had been an error, and "corrected" it to 70,000 acre-feet. On May 18, the full House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met to vote on the bill. The preceding Friday, Secretary Tudor had written the committee that there was an additional error in the figures of 45,000 acre-feet, and the proper estimate was only

25,000 acre-feet. Although the case for Echo Park dam rests squarely on the officially asserted "saving of evaporation loss," and although the Under Secretary was trying to correct the false information he had given, Congressman A. L. Miller, chairman of the full committee, twice refused to allow its members to be informed of the facts before they voted. Ignorant of the situation, they approved the bill thirteen to twelve.

At this writing, proponents of the bill are seeking a rule to bring it to the floor of the House for majority vote. Such a storm of protest has arisen over the tactics used to ram this multi-billion dollar project through Congress before it can be appraised soundly that it is hoped the Rules Committee will refuse to let the bill proceed further. The proposal has been so discredited that it would seem wise for proponents of the overall project to let the matter rest where it is, rather than risk rejection by a full vote of the House, which seems entirely possible.

There is a companion bill before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Senate hearings may be scheduled this session. Every member of Congress should be alerted to the truth, be given the facts, and be urged to authorize a reappraisal of the entire Upper Colorado project.

This all may seem a bit technical; but the issues are clear. The administration has a sworn duty to protect our national parks and monuments, and has asserted it will do so. The approval of Echo Park dam given by the President and by the Secretary of the Interior is a negation of that trust. In their letters replying to protests

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The Man from Yosemite

By ANN and MYRON SUTTON

of Walnut Canyon National Monument

*A curve in the road and a hillside,
Clear cut against the sky,
A tall tree tossed by the autumn wind
And a white cloud riding high.
Ten men went along that road
And all but one passed by.
He saw the hill and the tree and the cloud
With an artist's mind and eye,
And he put them down on canvas
For the other nine men to buy.**

NOT until after the last carload of bison bones had been scooped from Kansas prairies and freighted east did Americans realize that they owned some magnificent virgin wilderness and were selling it down the river. In the decades that followed, conservation and nature protection moved into new focus, impelled by deep thinkers like Muir, Pinchot and Leopold. These men, and others like them, built up what our nation had long needed: a nature tradition. That done, the field naturalist took on new glamour. For a long time, the man with the butterfly net had been looked upon as a self-styled hibernating hermit escaping from reality. Today things have changed. The "pansy-picker" has become a respected man in an honorable profession.

How did it come about? The answers belong partly to the National Park Service, which has taken the precepts of America's nature heritage and created a high-spirited public service. The very virtue of maintaining superlative landscapes inviolate has introduced the opportunity to bring lofty naturalism down to earth—a brand new science called *interpretation*. And the story of interpretation is the story of Harold Child Bryant—the man and the idea.

* Margaret Farrand's *The Seeing Eye*.

In the days when Union Pacific to California was a pioneer trail, Bryant's father and grandfather left Iowa for the chance of new fortunes in the Golden State. At rail's end at Sacramento, they boarded a river steamer for San Francisco, then sailed on a windjammer down the coast. In those days Los Angeles was little more than a lazy Mexican plaza. Harold C. Bryant himself was born into this land where the vernal fragrance of orange blossoms is not a luxury but a way of life. His childhood depended not necessarily upon what Pasadena *et environs* offered, but what Bryant made of them. He collected trapdoor spiders and horned toads, and got ten cents apiece for them at the local curio store. Also, in the 1890's, he became interested in birds.

In the spring of 1908, he graduated from Pomona College, and signed up to teach science at a private school. Any newly trained zoologist who covers algebra, physics, geography and second-year Latin has his hands full, and Bryant admittedly kept one jump ahead of his students. But he buckled down, observed and learned, sang, played games, and came to know something of human nature and of reactions to new ideas. After a year of this and two summers at a Balboa Beach resort school, he found his appetite for information increasing, and he decided to go on with his study.

In the fall of 1909, he arrived at Berkeley, on the sloping, tree-studded campus of the University of California, and promptly enlisted in a course on vertebrate zoology. While he worked for his Master's Degree (The Horned Lizards of California and Nevada) a bill was introduced into the state legislature amending California's penal code to withdraw meadowlarks from the protected bird list. The bill was de-

feated, but it emphasized what fish and game commissioners had long known, that California's songbirds were doomed unless someone gathered concrete facts to prove that they were not a menace. The California Fish and Game Commission established a research fellowship in the winter of 1911, and gave Bryant his big chance. His instructions were implicit: Study these birds and find out precisely what damage they cause.

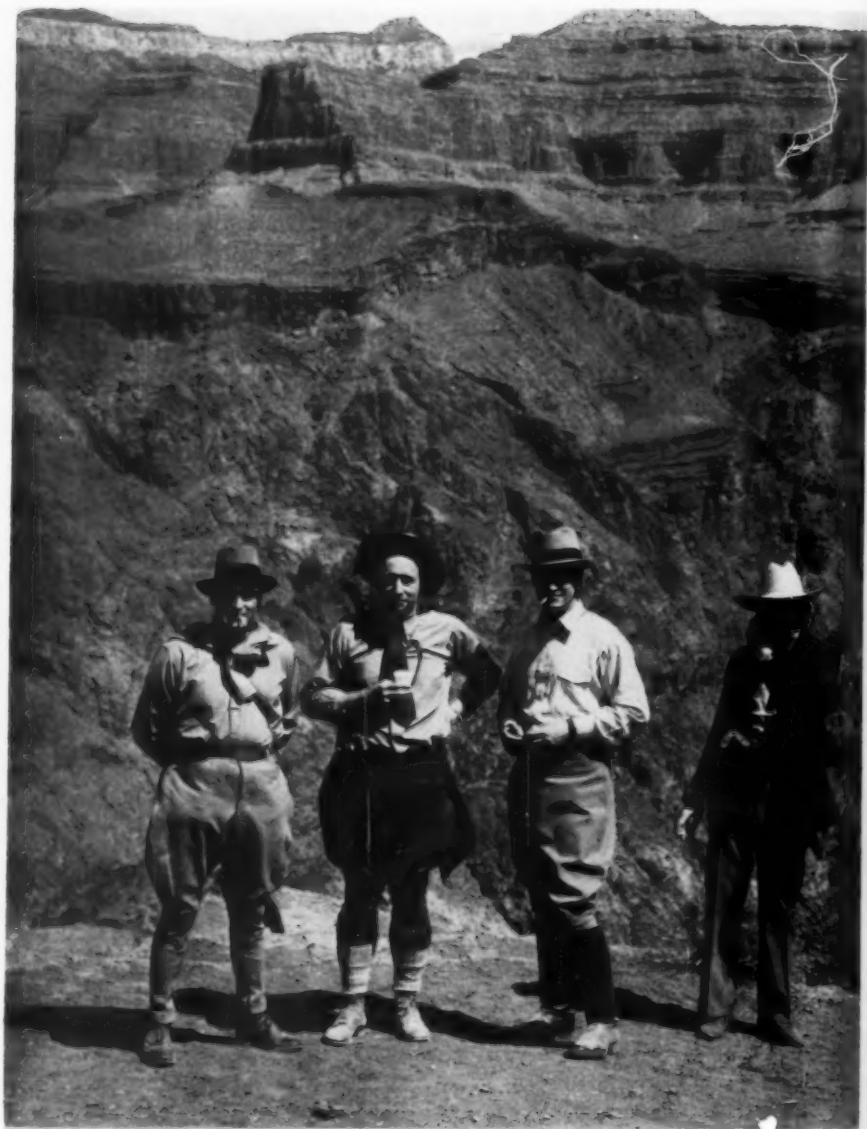
Bryant's meadowlark report is now history. It earned for him a Ph.D. and the reputation of being a bright young man in economic ornithology. His thesis showed that sixty-three percent of the meadowlark's diet was composed of insects in-

jurious to crops, and it proved that the bird was far more beneficial than damaging. It recommended that the bird be kept on the protected list. This advice was accepted, and the meadowlark is still protected.

To get the results of farm research studies such as this across to the people, California organized agricultural trains to demonstrate up-to-date methods for the farmer, as well as for the general public. Bryant accompanied these tours as a specialist. One day, in the little town of Wilhows, a group of students boarded Bryant's train, guided by their teacher, an attractive young brunette named Amy Morrish. The teacher chatted briefly with Bryant, then, after the demonstration, she went back to

The President (then General Eisenhower) poses with Superintendent Harold C. Bryant during a 1950 visit to Grand Canyon National Park.





Superintendent Bryant, second from left, conducts Norway's Crown Prince Olaf and party on the park trails. The Crown Prince is at left.

school with her pupils. As the train left town, Bryant gave the incident little more than a passing thought, for many school-teachers brought their classes to see his demonstrations. But three years later, in 1914, amid woodwardia ferns on a ranch near Los Gatos, Bryant and Amy Morrish were married.

Appointed economic ornithologist at the university, and "game" expert on the California Fish and Game Commission, Bryant did a great deal of research, completing report after report on widely scattered subjects, such as ground squirrels, ducks, quail, fur-bearing mammals, insects, fish,

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On the occasion of his retirement, Dr. Bryant and Mrs. Bryant admire an original Widforss painting presented to them by their friends at Grand Canyon.



WHEELER MONUMENT

A CASE RE-OPENED

By RICHARD E. KLINCK

Photographs by the Author

IT IS always with satisfaction that we greet the announcement of a new area being added to the list of National Park Service protectorates; but few of us may hear of the occasional area that is unceremoniously abolished.

The Father Millet Cross on the southern shore of Lake Ontario is one example of an area no longer regarded as a national monument. Another is the Mount of the Holy Cross, for many years a national monument in the high mountains of central Colorado. Its official title was withdrawn in 1950, when it became apparent that the fissures, which form a cross on its eastern face, were being slowly filled with rock and debris. The true shape of the cross was being lost and, inasmuch as this was the very feature which had originally brought about its designation as a National Park Service area, the Department of the Interior no longer deemed the area worthy of national monument status. It was returned to the national forest of which it is physically a part. In this case, a decision to change the status had reason and undeniable logic. But the same logic seems less understandable in the case of the former Wheeler National Monument.

This area lies at the crest of the La Garita Mountains in the very heart of Colorado's glorious God-caressed mountain lands, twelve miles south of the historic town of Creede. Its 11,000 foot elevation makes it both remote and fairly inaccessible, and its approach by way of an eight-mile trail tends to discourage visitors.

The name of the area is not at all indicative of the fantastic splendor that lies at the end of the trail. A man named George M. Wheeler spent three years in southern

Colorado, beginning in 1873, doing special scientific research under government direction. The monument was named for him. To him it still stands as a glorious namesake, although unofficially. To those who hear the name, it would seem as though it were but a minor marker or historical monument far back in the Colorado hills, erected in the memory of some now-forgotten man. But to those few who would take the designation "national monument" as indicating something matchless, it is a reward unparalleled.

Even casual mention of the area, in fine type, has been omitted on today's road maps. True, Holy Cross is still marked, although the Park Service no longer recognizes it. A graded road still leads from Shrine Pass to Redcliffe, Colorado, complete with highway directions and a road-side marker, so that the Mount of the Holy Cross may be properly observed—providing no cloud hides it.

But for Wheeler there is nothing, unless you visit Wagon Wheel Gap, and go from there to the back fence of Phipp's ranch along Bellows Creek, and at the road's end, happen across the insignificant weathered marker that says Wheeler Monument is eight miles by foot trail. It is almost as though the area has ceased to exist, as though it were nothing more than the memory of someone who has visited there and seen its beauty.

Wheeler today is the same enchanting place that it was when on the roster of Park Service reservation. Ask anyone who has been there and he will tell you Wheeler is real. Truly it is fantastic, seemingly unreal when first seen.

When separate from the national forest



This weird erosion once was Wheeler National Monument. Lower center shows a formation called the Parade of the Ghosts.

of which it is now a part, the former monument contained but three hundred acres. Less than a half square mile of land, it is enriched with such a variety of grotesque and weird formations that it rivals and surpasses many areas of greater renown.

It is an example of erosion in volcanic rock, ash and tufa on the crest of the La Garitas. Here the master tools of wind and rain have achieved unbelievable effects. It has a special kind of awesome beauty woven from white and grey and pale yellow. It is a barren place where neither grass nor shrub can grow; but on every side is the forest and meadow of the high country. The outcropping is strange in this place—alien to the greens surrounding it. It comes into view suddenly, and its appear-

ance is so striking that one seems to feel that it must be misplaced, does not belong here.

The person who goes there is first astounded by it, then amazed that he has not heard more about it. Somehow it seems that it should be praised and loudly proclaimed, not hidden here in the silence. Still, when you pause and reconsider, it seems more fitting that it should be here alone, waiting to be cherished by those who have sufficient interest to climb the long, steep trail. Far from paved roads, it is not to be seen without a price. The visitor must earn his right to enjoy it.

The Spaniards named part of the formation Dante's Lost Souls. There are also the Parade of Ghosts and the Silent Cathedral

among a fabulous and endless variety of unique forms. If Wheeler were approachable by highway it would be one of the wonders of the West. But a forest trail prolongs the anticipation of seeing it; and because there is only a trail to it, the landscape is unmarred by the tin cans and papers of litterbugs.

After forty-two years, Wheeler and the National Park Service parted company on August 3, 1950. In that near-half century of trusteeship, Wheeler remained in an almost primeval state. Two trails approach the area: one from Wagon Wheel Gap by way of Phipp's ranch, the other from Creede through national forest lands. There is overnight shelter, and water is available from nearby springs. The Forest Service has done all the work to date; and with its lack of

funds to undertake further "improvements," the Park Service decided that Wheeler had better be returned to the national forest.

A place more beautiful than Wheeler does not exist! It seems to me that Wheeler should have remained under Park Service protection. Park lands are hard to come by, but easy to lose. Geologically, Wheeler is fascinating. Historically, it is tied closely to Fremont and the abortive attempt of his tragic Fourth Expedition to find a route straight west from the Santa Fe Trail. Scenically, it is indescribable.

The fact that it is still in a primeval condition is one of its greatest attributes. Must all Park Service areas be "improved upon" and made approachable by road to be deemed worthy of retention? Here park policy seems to contradict itself. Hoven-

The Cathedral is a sermon in rock. There is much of God here, and little of man, and it is right that it is so.



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It is quiet and peaceful here—a land apart—and it is as primitive as the primeval should be; but because of this, we have lost it.

weep's castles are reached only after a difficult trip across sandy washes. Yucca House is still but a grass covered mound, unmarked and located only through extensive

local inquiry. Rainbow Bridge and the Gila Cliff Dwellings are reached by long and arduous trails. Does this make them any the less desirable as members of the national park and monument system? Or are we also in danger of losing these areas because "improvements" cannot be made?

Nor is the fact that Wheeler is still graced with protection by the Forest Service particularly appealing, although it does make re-acquisition less difficult. Annually during the shooting season, Wheeler's wildlife is subjected to being killed. There is no sanc-

tity there now. Leasing rights in forest lands leave Wheeler anything but secure. Timber or mineral claims could destroy the virgin serenity that is now Wheeler's. No, Forest Service protection is not enough!

Let us hope that one day soon—very soon—the true worth of Wheeler will be recognized, and that it will be redesignated as a national monument. Only then will we regain what was wholly ours. We who love nature cannot afford to lose the three hundred acres of matchless beauty formerly called Wheeler National Monument.

OLYMPIC VICTORY

IN March, Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington announced that he considered there was no longer a need for further study of the boundaries of Olympic National Park. This means a victory for the preservation of the magnificent rain forest of the park, and an end, at least for the present, of the struggle between lumber interests seeking to destroy the rain forest and wilderness preservationists seeking to protect it.

When Olympic National Park was established in 1938, there was considerable debate about where the boundaries should be drawn, but all proposals were designed to give inviolate protection to a representative tract of the incomparable rain forest on the western slope of the Olympic Mountains. Along the Quinault, the Hoh, the Bogachiel and the Calawah, stand Douglas firs, spruces and cedars more than twelve feet in diameter and over 200 feet tall. Under them, a deep bed of sphagnum moss and wild flowers carpets the forest floor, and climbs the boles seventy feet, festooning the branches, while ferns shower down the trees. A brilliant golden light pervades the moist jungle. It is truly an enchanted place, unique in America.

Ruthless clear-cutting over many decades has "liquidated" this forest, to use the lum-

bermen's own term, until but a fragment remains of its magnificence. The huge sawmills, geared to handle an endless supply of giant trees, face the day when they will have to modernize their operations, eliminate unnecessary wastage, balance their harvesting budget and convert their facilities to utilize second growth trees. Rather than reorient their industry to present conditions, the sawmill operators have twice attacked the park in an effort to gain access to the protected forest.

The first onslaught was in 1947. Resolutions and bills appeared in Congress to remove the rain forest from the park. Under the resolutions, a commission would have been established to study the park boundaries. Six of the nine members were to represent local interests, the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service represented the government, and the National Parks Association was the only independent national organization to be on the commission. Any vote clearly would be weighted against the park. Acting on instructions from the executive committee, your executive secretary attended the hearings at Port Angeles, and informed the members of Congress considering the matter that the Association was gratified by the compliment, but that its integrity would

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Mount Rainier National Park

Photographs by LOUIS G. KIRK, Ranger

Mount Rainier National Park

THE massive icy dome of this peak is one of the jewels of our national parks and monuments. It rises from towering conifer forests typical of the Northwest, forests that, in the park, are almost untouched by human activity. Here, in this strikingly beautiful area, we can still see how this part of our country looked in primeval times. Almost everywhere else in coniferous western Washington the land has been mutilated, for as one drives across the countryside, a depressing landscape of ruined forests stretches away in all directions.

Yet, even in Mount Rainier the otherwise pristine landscape has been unnecessarily marred, for in some places roads have been built where roads should never have been built—along slopes too steep for construction. Gaping scars can be seen for miles—

scars that can never heal because the cuts are too steep or are in solid rock.

As though this were not enough, proposals are being made to further injure the park scene. These proposals are coming from Washingtonians who, better than others, know the destruction that commercial interests have caused to the former beauty elsewhere in their state. They propose to invade the park with a tramway and other "improvements." (See *Mount Rainier—A Resort*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1954.)

Mount Rainier National Park, as with other national parks and national monuments, can be protected from the exploiters only by constant vigilance on the part of all the informed and thinking people of our country. Let's guard Mount Rainier.—Ed.

Blue ridges roll mile after mile like waves of the sea.





Nisqually Glacier, one of many on the mountain, is seen here from above Paradise Park.



The mountain from Sunrise Park, above, and glacier lilies in the high alpine meadows.





The park naturalist explains glaciation to a group of visitors.



This view shows snow lingering at Mirror Lake in late July. The cover picture was taken in the wilderness of Indian Henry's Hunting Ground.

Nature Protection Behind the Iron Curtain

By RALPH A. JONES, Member

National Parks Association

IN 1951, the USSR apparently reduced the number of its "national parks" from 118 to forty, and their total area from 30,887,500 acres to 3,621,665 acres, or less than one eighth their former area.

This startling fact has been revealed by official Soviet publications that only recently have become available outside the USSR.*

Wherever it may occur, such a drastic reduction in the amount of land once devoted to the preservation of virgin wilderness and other rare natural wonders is of vital concern to all who consider themselves nature lovers or conservationists—and in fact, to mankind in general.

How and why were the national parks of the USSR literally decimated in such size and number that they seem to have been "purged" from the Soviet system in a manner reminiscent of the chronic liquidation of "politically undesirable" elements of the population of that huge country?

How they were reduced can be answered, at least in part, by examination of the offi-

How often we have wondered what goes on in the way of nature protection behind the iron curtain! At last we have a glimpse, and we are pleased to share it with all of the members of the Association. We regret no photographs were available.

Ralph A. Jones joined the National Parks Association last year. However, he asserts that his interest in nature is deep-rooted, stemming from the outdoor life of his youth. Mr. Jones began his college career in forestry, but ended up with a BA in political science (Penn State, 1938). He received an MA from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1939, and entered government service (Department of Commerce) the next year. Two and a half years of Army service took him to the Philippines, Japan and China. More recently he has received training in Russian affairs, including a year at Columbia University's Russian Institute.—*Editor.*

cial publications referred to; why they were curtailed can only be speculated upon. The Soviets have not yet given us a clue.

Before discussing in some detail the mechanics of this purge of Soviet national parks, let us engage in our speculation concerning its motivation.

After the establishment, in 1919, of the first Soviet national park,** or "nature preserve" as the Russian word *zapovednik* might better be translated, the number of these areas in the USSR steadily increased until, in 1951, there was a total of 118. Soviet publications reveal that the majority of these nature preserves, as they will henceforth be called in this article, were established during the 1920's and 1930's. All but thirty-three were located in the European part of the USSR—the area west of a more or less straight line from the Soviet Arctic coast along the Ural Mountains, to the northern tip of the Caspian Sea.

* Information in this article has been derived primarily from: *Selsko-Khozyaistvennaya Entsiklopedia* (Agricultural Encyclopedia), Vol. II, July 4, 1950, Moscow; *Zapovedniki SSSR* (The Nature Preserves of the USSR), Vol. II, chief editor A. I. Soloviev, April 30, 1951, Moscow; and *Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopedia* (Large Soviet Encyclopedia), Vol. 16, Oct. 18, 1952, Moscow. The first two of these publications were issued before the reduction of the number of Soviet "national parks," the third publication afterwards.

** According to the Soviets, Tsarist Russia maintained only two "nature preserves," the well-known Bieloviezhskaya Wilderness Preserve athwart the White Russian-Polish border and the Lagodekhsi Preserve along the Alazan River in the Caucasus Mountains of Russian Georgia. These two preserves, which the Soviets accuse the Tsarist government of maintaining purely as royal hunting grounds, have survived the recent "purge." (Poland maintains the western part of the Bieloviezhskaya Wilderness as a protected area.)

The "Fourth Five Year Plan" ended in 1950. In 1951, the Russians began the current or "Fifth Five Year Plan." Since the area of Soviet nature preserves was reduced by seven-eighths, at a time which coincides with the start of this new scheme for country-wide economic development, we might logically assume that the Kremlin planners decided that many of the protected areas were too rich to go unexploited any longer.

Support for this conclusion may be drawn from the fact already pointed out above—that all but thirty-three of the 118 preserves in existence up to 1951 were to be found in the most heavily populated and developed part of the USSR, the area west of the Urals. On the other hand, of the forty preserves now in existence, twenty-six are west of the Urals. Therefore, in that important section of the country, fifty-nine preserves have recently been opened to exploitation. It is reasonable to assume that, west of the Urals, land is greatly in demand for official Soviet agricultural and forest exploitation, as well as the extraction of subsoil deposits and the generation of hydroelectric power for nearby concentrations of industry.

Of course, these assumptions can be attacked. Until the details of the Fifth Five Year Plan are made known outside the Kremlin—or until Soviet rulers themselves reveal why they saw fit to dispense with seven-eighths of their protected wilderness area—all that we have said in the two preceding paragraphs must be considered speculation.

Let us turn, then, to a question in answer to which we can present a few concrete facts derived from published Soviet sources—how Soviet nature preserves were purged. They apparently were purged by the simple method of reorganization of their administrative superstructure.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is ostensibly a federated state, composed of sixteen union republics, twelve autonomous republics, and a most complicated maze of still lower territorial units. Each of these

territorial subdivisions of the USSR has its own legislative and administrative governmental organs which, subject to the omnipresent control of the country-wide web of the Communist Party, are permitted to exercise certain limited governmental functions with regard to their respective areas.

The 118 Soviet nature preserves, which existed up to 1951, were established and administered by territorial governments of the USSR below the all-union (Moscow) level. (The large majority of the 118 were set up and administered by union republics, the country's largest territorial subdivisions.) Thus Soviet nature preserves, until 1951, corresponded administratively not to the national parks, monuments and forests of the United States, but to our state parks and forests, and even to the natural areas protected by our counties and municipalities.

In 1951, the central or all-union government of the USSR in Moscow removed the administration of nature preserves from the jurisdiction of all lower levels of government. In place of the former heterogeneous local system of nature preserve administration, there was set up in Moscow an "All-Union Chief Administration for Nature Preserves" directly responsible to the Council of Ministers (or cabinet) of the USSR.

Of course, it might be argued that centralization of the administration of protected wilderness areas is a good thing. But centralization by the USSR was, as we have seen, accompanied by drastic reduction of both the number and extent of the country's preserves. Eighty-two out of 118 preserves were abolished completely in the reorganization, and apparently thrown open to exploitation. Most of the remaining thirty-six old preserves were drastically reduced in size. Only four entirely new nature preserves were established, bringing the total number to forty.

Twenty-eight of the present forty Soviet nature preserves are administered by the All-Union Chief Administration for Nature Preserves in Moscow. The remaining twelve

are run by that Administration indirectly as follows: six preserves through the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, three through the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one each through the academies of sciences of the Lithuanian and Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, and one through the M. F. Ivanov All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Acclimatization and Hybridization of Animals.

This appears to have been the mechanics of the purge of nature preserves in the USSR. A few other pertinent observations might be made, however, concerning the wilderness and natural wonders of that never-never land.

In those countries whose political systems are based on a reign of law and economic systems on free enterprise and private property, tracts of land are set aside by special legislation and are protected from both private and governmental exploitation—in order to preserve for the entire citizenry, and for posterity, their natural resources and inspirational value in the unspoiled natural state.

In the USSR, on the other hand, private ownership of land is prohibited, private enterprise is non-existent, and the all-powerful state is restrained by no law. The Soviet Constitution (Article 6) proclaims that "The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests . . . are state property, that is, belonging to the whole people," and that (Article 4) "the socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production . . . as the result of . . . the abrogation of private ownership . . . constitutes the economic foundation of the USSR."

In a country where all land is the property of the state, the only possible exploiter of that land is the state itself. Here the absolute absurdity of the entire Soviet system of nature preserves becomes evident. The all-powerful state creates such preserves at will and liquidates them at will, protects the country's natural riches one day and exploits them the next. There is no retarding

force for such action either in Soviet law or public opinion. If the captive populace of this great country is powerless to prevent its own exploitation by its Kremlin rulers, much less is it able to restrict state exploitation of the country's natural resources, so nobly declared the property of "the whole people." The Soviet Constitution also explains (Article 11) that "The economic life of the USSR is determined and directed by the state national economic plan. . . ." Was it such a plan which, in 1951, took precedence over a possible earlier idea that certain wilderness areas should be preserved in their unspoiled state for scientific, scenic and inspirational reasons?

Finally, let us take a look at the official Soviet definition of its nature preserves, which, incidentally, has remained essentially unchanged since the 1951 reorganization. According to the Soviets, their nature preserves are:

Special tracts of land representing exceptional economic, scientific or cultural value; the natural riches of nature preserves are employed only for carrying out scientific-research work in the practical interest of the national economy. The territory of the nature preserves of the USSR, together with all the woods and other natural objects found in them, constitutes the state nature preserve fund. Use of this fund for any other purposes can be undertaken only by permission of the government of the USSR.

The basic tasks of nature preserves in the USSR are to provide: protection of natural areas most typical of a given geographical zone; protection, restoration and increase of animals and plants which are especially valuable in an economic or scientific-educational manner; the study of nature in the preserves; a census of natural resources, investigation of methods for their improvement and their most rational use; participation in working out questions of the socialist reconstruction of the flora and fauna of the Soviet Union; acquaintance of the people with nature and the work of nature preserves.

In this manner, in contrast to capitalistic countries, where nature preserves serve, for the most part, as tourist objectives, in the

USSR great and systematic scientific-educational work is carried on in nature preserves.***

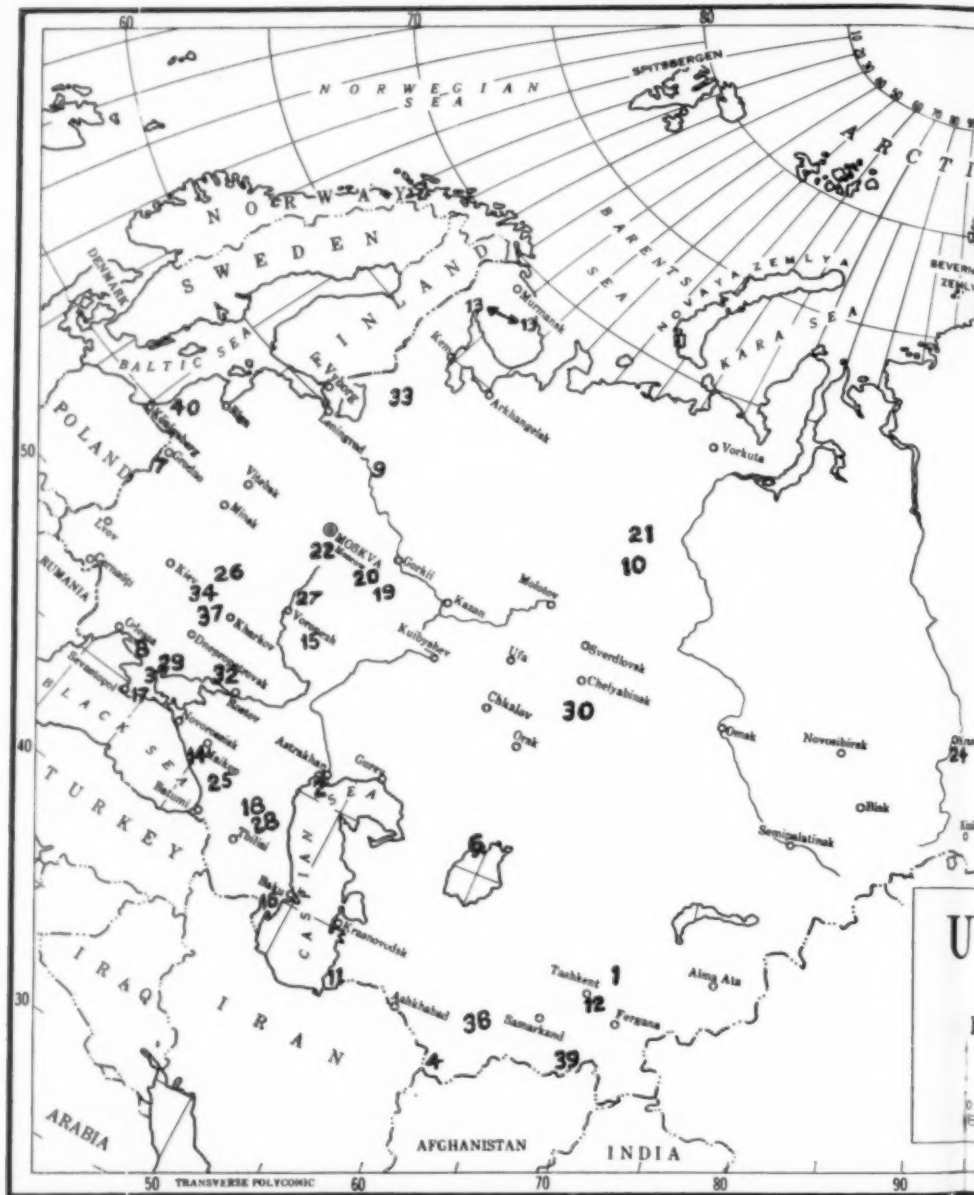
Laudable as some of these tasks are when taken separately, they add up jointly to one thing—the economic exploitation of natural resources. When they belittle the “tourist objectives” of nature preserves in other countries, the Soviets imply that the preservation of untouched wilderness areas and other natural wonders for their inspirational value is a minor consideration. Could we expect more of those whose creed is stark materialism?

APPENDIX

Following is a short description from official Soviet sources of each of the twenty-eight Soviet nature preserves now administered directly by the All-Union Chief Administration for Nature Preserves, in Moscow. (Information is not available concerning the twelve remaining Soviet nature preserves, which are run indirectly by that Administration through various academies of sciences, etc.) The accompanying map indicates the approximate location of thirty-nine of the present forty Soviet nature preserves. Numbers in the following list correspond to those on the map.

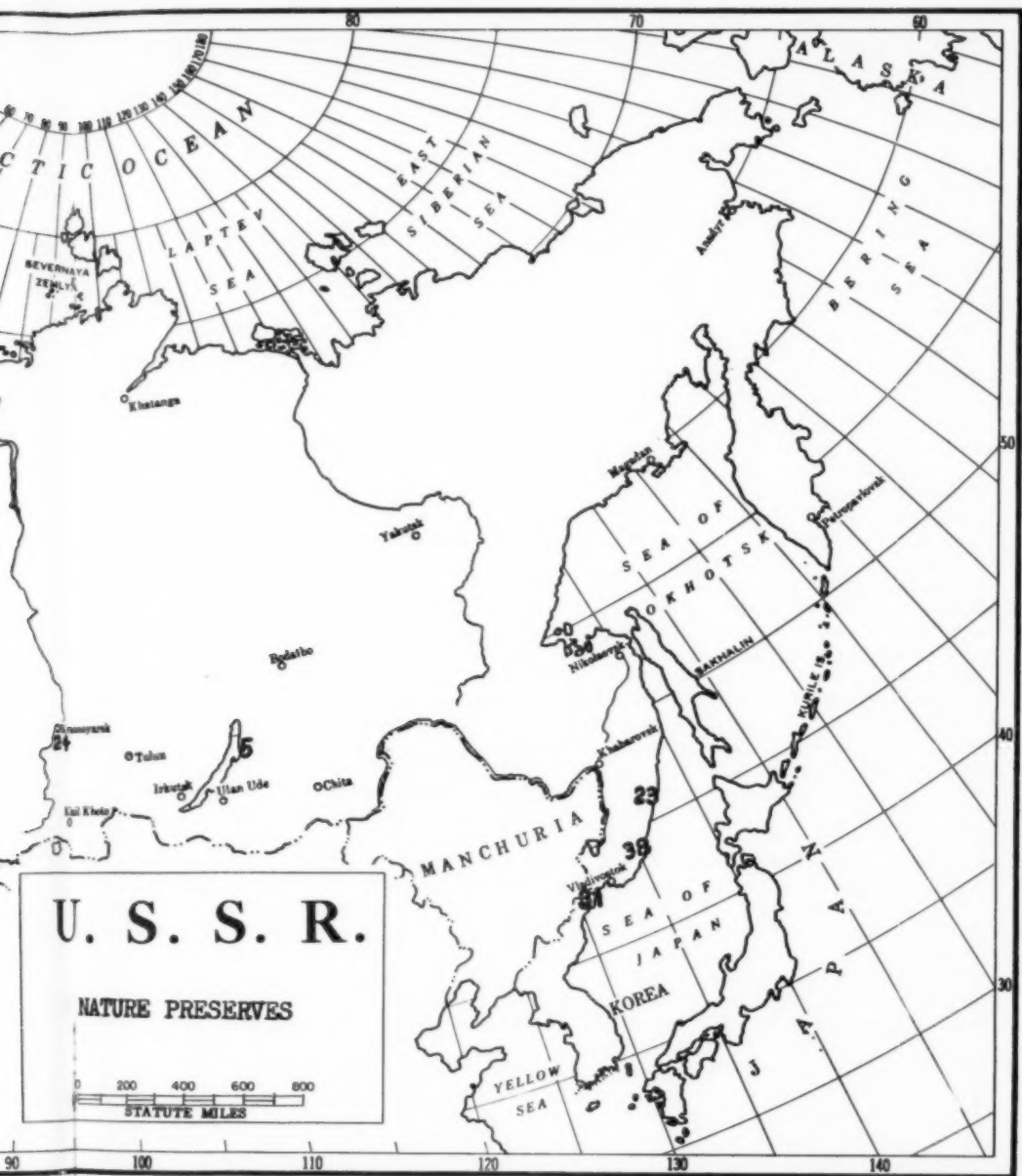
1. AKSU-DZHABAGLINSKI Preserve—Established 1926, area 174,452 acres, located on the northern and northwestern foothills of the Talassko-Alatau Mountain Range in Kazakhstan; purpose—preservation and study of the natural state of vegetation and animals of the Western Tyan-Shan Mountains, protection of sources of water; protection, enrichment and study of wildlife and useful plants.
2. ASTRAKHANSKI Preserve—Established 1919, area 106,005 acres, located in the Volga River Delta; purpose—protection of waterfowl during migration, protection of fish spawning areas, study of the process of evolution of the Volga Delta in connection with changes in the river's hydroelectric production system.
3. AZOVO-SIVASHSKI Preserve—Established 1927, area 29,652 acres, occupies the islands, Biryuchi, Kyutuk and Chuluk, on the western coast of the Sea of Azov; purpose—protection of migratory water and swamp fowl, study and protection of steppe vegetation, breeding station for deer.
4. BADHYZSKI Preserve—Established 1941, area 172,970 acres, located in the foothills of the Paropamiz Mountains between the Tedzen and Murgab Rivers in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; purpose—protection and study of the vegetation of the highland steppes of that region, protection and study of pistachio tree plantations, hybridization and domestication of the wild horse; Badhyzski Preserve is the only place in the USSR where the horse still roams in its wild state.
5. BARGUZINSKI Preserve—Established 1926, area 129,480 acres, located on the northeastern shore of Lake Baikal and the west slope of the Barguzinski Mountain Range; purpose—study and protection of the valuable Barguzinski sable.
6. BARSA-KIELMIESKI Preserve—Established 1939, area 49,925 acres, located on an island in Lake Aral; purpose—protection, increase and study of local varieties of antelope and of the yellow marmot, study of the desert in its unspoiled natural state (Barsa-Kielmiesski Island is a desert area completely surrounded by water).
7. BIELOVIEZHSKAYA PUSHTCHA (Wilderness) Preserve—Established in the 19th century, area 183,348 acres, located in White Russia along the Polish border; purpose—protection, increase and restoration of the bison and other valuable hoofed animals, protection and study of the natural state of the mixed coniferous-deciduous forests of the western European type.
8. CHYORNOMORSKI (Black Sea) Preserve—Established 1927, area 22,239 acres, located on part of the coast and

*** *Bolshaya Sovietskaya Entsiklopedia*, Vol. 16, p. 439. Page 344 of the same volume states that the USSR, in addition to its nature preserves (zapovedniki), maintains a number of “forbidden areas” (zakazniki) which, “in contrast to nature preserves, have only economic significance—being one of the means of increasing fauna and preventing their wanton destruction.” Such “forbidden areas” are created only by local Soviet governmental units for periods up to five years “after which time all protected objects are opened to exploitation.”



islands of the Dnieper River Delta; purpose—a water and swamp fowl refuge, preservation and study of the Black Sea

coastal steppes.
 9. DARVINSKI (Darwin) Preserve—Established 1945, area 305,491 acres, located on



the west bank of the Ribinski Reservoir, which forms the headwaters of the Volga north of Moscow (half of the area of the

preserve extends into the waters of the Reservoir); purpose—study of the changes in nature brought about by the construc-

- tion and operation of the Ribinski Reservoir.
10. DENEZHKIN KAMEN Preserve—Established 1946, area 87,226 acres, located in the central Ural Mountains; purpose—preservation and study of flora, fauna and geology of the north-central Urals in their untouched state.
 11. GASAN-KULISKI Preserve—Established 1932, area 172,228 acres, located at the southeastern tip of the Caspian Sea just north of the Atrek River; purpose—protection, restoration, increase and study of the winter habitation of waterfowl, protection of fish spawning areas.
 12. GORNO-LESNOI (Mountain-Forest) Preserve—Established 1947, area 26,439 acres, located on the Chatkalski Mountain Range forty-two miles east of Tashkent; purpose—preservation of the mountain forests of Uzbekistan and study of their natural resources for purposes of economic development.
 13. KANDALAKSHSKI Preserve—Established 1939, area 49,667 acres, located on thirty-two islands of the northwestern gulf, bearing the same name, in the White Sea, and six additional islands east of Murmansk in the Barents Sea; purpose—protection, increase and comprehensive study of the eider duck, protection and study of bird roosts and fur-bearing land and water mammals of the northern taiga.
 14. KAVKAZKI (Caucasus) Preserve—Established 1924, area 246,111 acres, located on the northernmost slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range, including the sources of the Maly Lab and Bielaya rivers; purpose—protection of mountain forests, regulation of the water level of the Kuban River and its tributaries, restoration of the Caucasus bison, preservation, increase and study of other valuable and rare species of mountain hoofed and fur-bearing mammals.
 15. KHOPYORSKI Preserve—Established 1935, area 40,030 acres, located along the banks of the Khoher River between the towns of Novokhopersk and Borisoglebsk 120 miles southeast of Voronezh; purpose—preservation, increase and study of the muskrat, river beaver, acclimatization of the spotted deer, and protection of forests important to the water supply.
 16. KYZYL-AGACHSKI "S. M. Kirov" Preserve—Established 1929, area 229,803 acres, located on the shores of Kirov Bay, south of the mouth of the Kura River (Caspian Sea) and north of the Iranian border; purpose—protection of the wintering and resting places of migratory water and swamp fowl.
 17. KRYMSKI (Crimean) "V. V. Kuibyshev" Preserve—Established 1920, area 74,624 acres, located on the southeastern Crimean coast; purpose—preservation and restoration of mountain forests which protect the southern Crimean coast, also protection of the fauna of these forests.
 18. LAGODEKHSKI Preserve—Existed in Tsarist times but not established by the Soviets until 1929. Area 32,123 acres, located in the Alazan River basin on the southern foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range in Soviet Georgia; purpose—preservation and study of the natural resources of the mountain forest massif.
 19. MORDOVSKI "P. G. Smidovich" Preserve—Established 1936, area 74,624 acres, located on the northern side of the Mokscha River about forty miles from its confluence with the Oka (210 miles southeast of Moscow); purpose—preservation of the taiga forest in its untouched state typical of this area where it projects into the forest-steppe.
 20. OKSKI Preserve—Established 1935, area 55,103 acres, located thirty miles northeast of Ryazan on the north side of the River Prye; purpose—protection, increase and study of game and fur-bearing animals—muskrat, river beaver, and moose, acclimatization of the spotted deer and other animals, preservation of the typical flora and fauna of this area.
 21. PECHORO-ILYCHSKI Preserve—Established 1930, area 229,803 acres, located on the north side of the upper Pechora River west of the Ural Mountains; purpose—preservation and study of the typical middle and northern taiga and especially its game and fur-bearing animals for the purpose of permitting and aiding the hunting and fishing trades of the northern part of European Russia; special work being done here with domestication of the moose.
 22. PRIOKSKO-TERRASNI Preserve—Es-

tablished 1948, area 11,860 acres, located directly south of Moscow on the north bank of the River Oka; purpose—preservation and study of the flora, fauna and geology of the Moscow area, and restoration of the bison herd.

23. SIKHOTEI-ALINSKI Preserve—Established 1935, area 480,929 acres, located on the eastern slope of the mountain range of the same name, 140 miles north of Vladivostok; purpose—study and protection of the mountain coast taiga.
24. STOLBY Preserve—Established 1924, area 114,901 acres, located on the east side of the Yenesei River south of the city of Krasnoyarsk; purpose—preservation of the flora and fauna typical of the mountain taiga of central Siberia; preserve is noted for its fantastic wind-weathered crags called "stolby."
25. TEBERDINSKI Preserve—Established 1936, area 171,981 acres, located in Soviet Georgia on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range at the source of the River Teberda; purpose—preservation and study of the vegetation typical of the Greater Caucasus Range and especially the preservation of forests which protect the water supply and prevent erosion, study and protection of game and fur-bearing fauna of these forests.
26. TSENTRALNO-CHIERNOZYOMNI (Central Black Earth "V. V. Aliekhin") Preserve—Established 1935, area 9981 acres, located immediately south of the city of Kursk and north of Kharkov—divided into three separate tracts; purpose—preservation and study of the vegetation

of the virgin steppe, study of the relationship between steppe and forest, study of methods of protection of steppe soil by afforestation and the formation of black steppe soil.

27. VORONEZHSKI Preserve—Established 1927, area 76,106 acres, located on the east bank of the Voronezh River about twenty-five miles north of its juncture with the Don; purpose—protection, increase and study of the river beaver and development of methods for its economic use, also protection of a forest massif of great importance as a source of water.
28. ZAKATALSKI Preserve—Established 1929, area 62,886 acres, located on the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range in the basin of the Alazan River; borders on the Lagodekhski Preserve; purpose—same as Lagodekhski Preserve.

The twelve remaining Soviet nature preserves, which are administered indirectly by the All-Union Chief Administration for Nature Preserves in Moscow, through various academies of sciences, etc., bear the following names: 29. ASKANIA NOVA Preserve. 30. ILMIENSKI Preserve. 31. KEDROVAYA PAD (Cedar Valley) Preserve. 32. KHMUTOVSKAYA STEPPE Preserve. 33. KIVACH Preserve. 34. MIKHAILOVSKAYA TSELINA Preserve. 35. PUSHKINSKI (Pushkin) Preserve—location unknown, not on map. 36. RIEPIETIENSKI Preserve. 37. STRIELIETSKAYA STEPPE Preserve. 38. SUPUTINSKI Preserve. 39. TIGROVAYA BALKA (Tiger Ravine) Preserve. 40. ZHUVINTAS Preserve.

INTANGIBLE THINGS

(Continued from page 100)

area plays in our economy, but when I think of it, I remember the vistas of wilderness waterways, the solitude and quiet, and the calling of the loons. They are the intangible values which, someday in the future, with our zooming population, may far outshadow the others in importance.

Mention water, and I think of Izaak Walton and the line in the stained glass win-

dow of the cathedral at Winchester, England, where he is buried, only four words there—"Study to be quiet"—but they embodied his whole philosophy and way of life. Here was his search for tranquillity and peace, the whole reason for his communion with the out-of-doors. He did not mention the number of fish he caught. He remembered the intangible values of the things he wrote about.

I visited Crater Lake, Oregon, last sum-

mer, and I remember its startlingly blue water, its high peaks and snowfields. I remember how it looked in the early morning when it was half covered with mist. Crater Lake is one of the most dramatic vistas on the continent and possibly in the world. Intangible values? Capture them? You take them with you. How, you do not know.

I remember a little trout stream of a long time ago. I followed it to the headwaters on the advice of an Indian who told me I would find a pool that no one had ever fished. I found that pool after looking for it two whole days. I have never been back there and I do not want to go back, because I have heard that the pool has changed.

There were great trees around that pool—primeval yellow birch, huge white pines and hemlocks. It was a rock pool. I climbed out on a ledge and looked down into its clear, deep water. On the bottom, schools of speckled trout were lying and fanning their fins. I remember tossing a pine cone onto the surface and how the water exploded with rising trout. I sat on that ledge for a long time and watched them and the great trees around the pool, and I thought, "This is a part of America as it used to be."

Years later, I described that pool in an article. "This," I said, "must be what we all think about when we sing, 'Thy rocks and rills; thy woods and templed hills.'" Here was something perfect. There were no dollar values around that pool, only the intangibles.

Whenever I think of little rivers, I think of the Twenty-third Psalm, "He leadeth me beside still waters; He restoreth my soul." Again the intangibles and spiritual values.

One day about eight years ago, I was walking along a river in Germany. It was quiet and dusk and there was a dull glow in the west. On both sides of the river were the silhouettes of bombed buildings, and a bridge lay broken in the current. I heard a familiar sound, a whistle of wings overhead and there was a flight of mallards head-

ing down the river. For a moment I forgot everything and was back in the rice beds of the Minnesota lakes. The whistle of those wings was an intangible value to me.

Last summer on a pack trip in the Sun River country of Montana, we were riding through a dense stand of spruce in the bottom of a canyon. I got off my horse to lead it around a windfall, and there in the center of the trail I saw the track of a grizzly. We never did see the bear, although we found where it had scratched great marks in the bark of a spruce as high as it could reach. From that moment on the country changed. It was the land of the mountain men of another century, the country of Lewis and Clark, part of the old West. Those grizzly signs belonged to the intangibles.

It is hard to place a price tag on these things, on the sounds and smells and memories of the out-of-doors, on the countless things we have seen and loved. They are the dividends of the good life.

Have you ever stood in a virgin forest where it is very quiet and the only sounds are the twittering of the nuthatches and kinglets away up in the tops? John Muir once said, "The sequoias belong to the solitudes and the milleniums." I was in the sequoias not long ago and it was a spiritual experience. To realize that those great trees were mature long before the continent was discovered, that their lives reached back to the beginnings of western civilization, was sobering to short-lived man and his ambitions.

We need trees. We need them for lumber, for industry, for paper. We must have them for our particular kind of civilization. They are an important factor in our economy. But let us never forget that there are other values in trees beside the material values that may be more important in the long run.

You have heard that by 1970 there will be a fifth mouth to feed at every table of four. What is that going to do to our way of life? What is it going to do to the places

where one can still find silence and peace?

I read an editorial in the *New York Times* last year, when the Supreme Court of the United States made its favorable decision on the validity of the air space reservation over the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest, in northern Minnesota. The heading of the editorial was "*Tranquillity Is Beyond Price.*" Tranquillity is one of the intangibles. Solitude is also one of them. Truly both are beyond price.

Much of my time is spent in the effort to preserve wilderness regions of the United States. They are the wild areas set aside by the states and the federal government as forests and parks. Constant effort is necessary to save them from exploitation. What we are fighting for is to preserve this less than one percent of our total land area. We are thinking of those places not only in terms of the material resources within them,

but also of their spiritual resources and intangible values.

The fact that 46,000,000 people visited our national parks, and over 30,000,000 our national forests last year, indicates that there is a hunger, a need in the American people, to renew their associations with unspoiled nature. We are trying to hold the line and pass these areas on unimpaired to future generations, so that there will always be some place where men can find peace and quiet.

When we talk about intangible values, remember that they cannot be separated from the others. The protection of waters, forests, soils, and wildlife are all involved with the needs of the human spirit. The goal we all strive toward is happiness, contentment, the dignity of the individual, and the good life. This goal will elude us forever if we forget the importance of the intangibles.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT FILMS AVAILABLE

The Association has prints of two superb color motion pictures about Dinosaur National Monument, taken by Charles Eggert, which may be rented by members and interested groups. *This Is Dinosaur* is a spectacular scenic presentation of the beauty of the great canyons, with dramatic sequences of mounted dinosaurs, and of a boat trip down the rivers. *Wilderness River Trail* is a record of the now-famous expeditions led by the Sierra Club to enable visitors to explore the rivers. The tranquillity of the streams, and the delight of camping there, is contrasted with the exhilaration of running the rapids; the film closes with scenes of what changes may be anticipated should Echo Park dam be built. Both films, for 16mm sound projector, run a little less than half an hour. *This Is Dinosaur* rents for \$10 a showing; *Wilderness River Trail* for \$5. Shipping costs one way are paid by the Association.

The National Parks Association is a member of the Advisory Council of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., a new organization formed to combat the increasing problem of litter that despoils America's parks, beaches, and roadsides. Manufacturers of bottles, cans, candy wrappers, facial tissues and other products that are strewn along the paths of the motoring and camping public, recognize their responsibility to help correct the untidy habits of the American people. Under the leadership of William C. Stolk, president of the American Can Company, they are providing funds for a sustained national educational campaign. The effort will be coordinated with state and local projects of community clean-up and law enforcement. The Advisory Council of civic groups in many fields of public service, including leading conservation organizations, are guiding the plans and operations in the light of their long experience with the problem.

ANNUAL BOARD MEETING—1954

ON May 13, your Association had its annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Held at Association headquarters, the meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Sigurd F. Olson, who briefly outlined the seriousness of the present status of the national parks and monuments. He called on Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard to make his report.

From the Remarks of the Executive Secretary

Mr. Packard told the Board that, during the year, we moved to our present headquarters. The arrangements have proved ideal, he said, and the greater space is enabling the staff to do its work better. The fact that we are in the same building as The Wilderness Society allows us to continue our cooperation with that organization. Mr. Butcher retains his editorial office in the Nature Building.

A serious need is for funds to print and distribute more informational literature on current major issues. Especially during the year was more material needed on the Dinosaur National Monument controversy. We have exhausted our supply of *National Primeval Park Standards*, which we have been sending to all new members, and are unable to fill requests from teachers and students. Our new western office needs such material desperately.

In spite of incredible financial handicaps, Western Representative C. Edward Graves has done superb work for the Association. He has limitless imagination, and has labored without protest at the inadequate aid we have given him. If he were free to undertake the work of which he is capable, the establishment of our western office last December, under his leadership, could become the most important move forward that the Association has taken in many years. Making it possible to continue his work, and to finance it adequately, is a problem on which the staff needs the aid

and advice of every member of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Franz Lipp, of Chicago, and the Chicago Art Institute, have donated to the Association, for such use as we may wish to make of it, an exhibit of more than a hundred incomparable photographs of Yellowstone National Park taken by Mr. Lipp over a period of eight years. The enlargements were prepared for a gallery exhibit at the Art Institute, and include murals that cost \$5000 to produce. Mr. David Simons, of Springfield, Oregon, who won a Science Service award, in 1954, has donated to the Association a photographic exhibit that he prepared on the scientific values of national parks.

An opportunity to assist the National Park Service arose when eighty acres adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park became available for purchase. The decision by the Executive Committee to secure funds to purchase the tract resulted in establishment of a land purchase fund as part of our endowment fund. One of our members wrote that he would advance the money for the tract, and his offer was accepted. Negotiations for the property are in progress.

In cooperation with others concerned over the preservation of the C and O Canal, (See *Historic C and O Canal Threatened by Road*, by Irston R. Barnes, in *NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE* for July-September 1953), the Executive Committee approved a contribution by the Association of up to \$500 toward the expenses of the C and O Canal Committee, established as a result of Justice William O. Douglas' expedition.

The Executive Secretary reviewed a number of the crisis spots in the national park and monument system, including Echo Park dam proposed to be built in Dinosaur National Monument, the Olympic National Park victory (reported elsewhere in this

issue), chair lifts in the system, the bill now before Congress to authorize a study of the pros and cons of the proposed Glacier View dam in Glacier National Park, the proposed Bridge Canyon dam which would inundate Grand Canyon National Monument and part of Grand Canyon National Park, expansion of Everglades National Park, public shooting of the rare bighorn in Lake Mead National Recreational Area, renewed agitation for a commercial road across Joshua Tree National Monument, and he told the committee that Secretary of the Interior McKay approved the exchange of federal lands to accommodate the proposed aerial tramway up Mount San Jacinto, California.

From the Report of the Field Representative

Mr. Butcher said he had done little traveling this year, except for a trip to Rocky Mountain National Park to investigate the proposal to build a chair lift there. His time has been taken up with magazine editing and with preparation of the fourth edition of *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, which he said should be out in June. Sixteen pages in color will be included in it, he said. In addition, work has gone forward on a book on the national wildlife refuges. The project was begun three years ago, and this is the project that was announced at the annual meeting in 1950, about which it was said it might become necessary to give up editing the magazine in order to prepare this book—although at that time, the nature of the project was not revealed. The book will have no connection with the National Parks Association, but is being prepared under the auspices of Defenders of Furbearers.

From the Report of the Western Representative

Mr. Graves told the Board that in addition to work on membership and public relations in California, he has been keeping in close touch with the Sierra Club in the campaign against Echo Park dam. A newspaper announcement was published by the

Carmel *Pine Cone*, showing before and after illustrations of the effect the dam would have on the monument. This was reprinted, and hundreds of copies distributed through other organizations.

Many lectures by the western representative have been given to schools and organizations all over California, illustrated with Mr. Graves' own kodachrome slides. A photographic exhibit prepared by Mr. Philip Hyde has been circulating among libraries all over the country.

Mr. Graves said he is working with the Sierra Club and Mr. Ansel Adams on a plan to use Le Conte Lodge, in Yosemite National Park, as a facility for the presentation of the national park idea to the public.

Discussion Meeting

The afternoon was given over to discussions by Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service; Dr. Clarence Cottam, Assistant to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service.

Dr. McArdle mentioned his adherence to the wilderness concept. He told about the need for more funds to carry on the wildlife protection activities of the Forest Service, emphasizing the importance of having the Baker bill passed to allow allocation of ten percent of Forest Service receipts to recreational and wildlife restoration. The subject of vandalism and the litterbug was brought out.

Dr. Cottam told about a number of refuge problems. He said that there is some agitation to eliminate from the national refuge system all refuges except those for waterfowl, but asked whether it is not the duty of the Service to protect all endangered wildlife species. The talk closed with a brief summary of the present status of some of the rare and vanishing species.

Director Wirth reviewed a number of the Service's problems and problem areas. He mentioned the chair lift threat, and there was a concluding discussion on the C and O Canal.

RESOLUTIONS

C. and O. Canal

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association commends the National Park Service for its willingness to review its plans for the utilization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal right-of-way as an automobile parkway. This property has such outstanding potentialities for wildlife and recreational benefits it is the Board's belief it should be developed to make these values increasingly available to the people, and that any parkway or traffic facilities needed in that vicinity should not encroach on the canal.

The Board, believing that highways through Rock Creek Park, Glover Archbold Park and across Theodore Roosevelt Island would do incalculable damage to the National Capital Park system, is opposed to their construction.

Non-conforming Uses

A fundamental concept on which the national park system is based is that its reservations are of the highest value because of the inherent natural values which they possess, that they are neither resorts nor primarily recreational areas, and that only if their primeval character is scrupulously maintained can they provide those physical, mental, moral and spiritual benefits to be derived from intimate association with nature. The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association believes that artificial recreational facilities which impair these features and do not contribute to this primary objective should not be authorized within the national park system. Specifically, the Board is opposed to mechanical ski devices or chairlifts, as proposed in Rocky Mountain National Park and Mount Rainier National Park, as not conforming to the chief purposes and proper uses of national parks.

Olympic

Olympic National Park is one of the greatest scenic and natural treasures of the American people and should forever be inviolable. The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association strongly concurs with the recommendations of those members of the Governor of Washington's committee who insisted that this national park should not be reduced in area; the Board notes with gratification that ninety-eight percent of the expressions of pub-

lic opinion in that state urged retention of the present boundaries, and trusts that this demonstration of popular feeling may decisively settle the controversy on this question.

Hon. John P. Saylor

In recognition of his outstanding services to the national park system and its ideals as demonstrated by his vigorous defense of Dinosaur National Monument against the threat of the proposed Echo Park dam, and by his strong efforts to secure adequate appropriations for the National Park Service, the Board of Trustees is pleased to present to the Honorable John P. Saylor, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, the National Parks Association Award for Distinguished Service of the highest order to the national park system of the United States.

National Welfare

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association expresses its appreciation to Congressman Lee Metcalf of Montana, and to his colleagues in Congress who supported his vigorous and successful effort to prevent the enactment of H. R. 4646. This bill was special-interest legislation and was fraught with serious dangers not only to the national parks, but also to all other federal lands that have been reserved in order to protect their resources and to ensure their orderly and wise management. These respected members of Congress placed the national welfare above special interests and served the people of the United States well by their action.

Shooting in Refuges

The Board of Trustees is perturbed by the recent action of the Fish and Wildlife Service in opening certain hitherto inviolable refuges to public shooting, and urges that no additional areas of this character should be opened to such abuse.

Franz Lipp's Gift

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association accepts with deep appreciation the generous gift from Mr. Franz Lipp and the directors of the Chicago Art Institute of the valuable and incomparable photographic exhibit of Yellowstone National Park. This addition to the facilities which the Association is able to provide for public education will contribute importantly to the welfare of the national park system.

CALAVERAS SOUTH GROVE SAVED

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief, California Division of Beaches and Parks, in a release dated April 10, announced that the preservation of the south grove is assured by a gift of a million dollars from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The gift, to be matched by the state, was made to the Save-the-Redwoods League, and through the League to the California State Park Commission.

The grove of sequoia trees (See *Zero Hour Approaches for Calaveras South Grove*, by Newton B. Drury, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March, 1952), together with adjoining primeval forest lands, including superlative stands of sugar and ponderosa pines, will be established as a state park adjoining the existing Calaveras Big Trees State Park on the southeast. The area is about eighty-five miles by road east of Stockton.

Mr. Drury's release says that the million dollars, together with other gifts of land and money from the federal government and from individuals and organizations, through the Save-the-Redwoods League and the Calaveras Grove Association will, when matched with state funds, make possible the payment of \$2,800,000, the price agreed upon for the purchase of 2155 acres from the Pickering Lumber Corporation. A purchase agreement negotiated with President J. C. Rassenfoss of the lumber company, by Director DeWitt Nelson of the Department of Natural Resources and Newton B. Drury, was approved at a directors meeting of the lumber company, in Kansas City on April 9, and had been approved previously by the State Park Commission.

The Calaveras South Grove is one of the finest of its type, and with the North Grove and intervening forest lands, will make up a state park of over 5000 acres.

Director Nelson stated that the Pickering interests had been most cooperative in dealing with the state, and had modified their logging claims over the past several

years in order to make possible the preservation of the area as a park.

The Save-the-Redwoods League, of which Arthur E. Connick is president, Frank W. Wentworth, vice-president, and Aubrey Drury, secretary, for many years has campaigned for the preservation of the Calaveras South Grove, in company with the Calaveras Grove Association of Stockton, of which Stuart Gibbons is president, and Mrs. Owen M. Bradley is secretary. The California State Park Commission, which will have charge of the enlarged Calaveras Big Trees State Park, consists of Joseph R. Knowland, chairman; Charles Kasch of Ukiah; Robert E. Burns of Stockton; Guilford H. Whitney of San Diego; and Leo Carillo of Los Angeles.

California Valley Oak

Mr. Drury has also notified us that a primeval stand of the magnificent California valley oak has been saved. This tree inhabits the valleys east of the coast range. Because these valleys have been heavily used for agriculture and livestock, the oak is rapidly disappearing. Reproduction is almost non-existent in many areas, while the big old trees are dying out. In a letter, Mr. Drury says, "We have recently acquired a new park area which preserves an outstanding growth of the California valley oak. This is Caswell Memorial State Park, located on the Stansilaus River at the southern edge of San Joaquin County, a few miles south of Manteca. The oaks form a real forest, and in some places almost a jungle, hung with California wild grape and occasionally with wild roses and other lesser vegetation. Although there are no individual trees of exceptional size and development, the growth of the forest is outstanding and practically unmodified by man. No development has been undertaken at this new park, and we hope to acquire additional land before this is done."

IS THIS GOOD GOVERNMENT?

(Continued from page 101)

by members of the National Parks Association, these officials have stressed that the large evaporation loss factor involved was the basis for their position. Although this contention has proved false, they have made no effort to correct their statements.

Several months ago, Secretary McKay, in the writer's presence, was informed by an outstanding engineer, that the Bureau of Reclamation had given him inaccurate statistics, and was asked to investigate the situation as his predecessors had done. His reply was that he had to trust the Bureau, and that he would not investigate. He said nothing of his responsibility to the National Park Service, which had protested invasion of the national monument until ordered by the Secretary to keep still about it, but blandly asserted that the dam would do little harm, would not set a precedent, and he was offering to allocate \$21,000,000 of reclamation project funds for recreational development of the area—after the dam flooded the canyons. He could not understand why park defenders did not greet this offer with enthusiasm.

In Utah, on June 5, Secretary McKay reiterated his support of Echo Park dam, and described some critics of the dam as being "genuinely opposed to any development which would disturb one tree or displace one mountain boulder." This ridiculous statement is as incorrect as the justifications Secretary McKay used in presenting the project to the President and to Congress. It is astonishing that when his staff publicly admitted that errors had been made, which discredit his reason for endorsing the project, Mr. McKay should continue to misrepresent the project and impugn the motives of the sincere people who proved the inaccuracies.

The controversy over Echo Park dam has delayed authorization of the overall project for more than three years. Had intelligent and thorough study been given the plans, and the reasonable way to exclude the un-

necessary Echo Park dam from the project been accepted, it is quite likely the program would long since have been approved by Congress. As it is, doubts now are being raised about the soundness of the entire project. If the Echo Park aspect contains such inept planning, the question rises as to whether equally serious errors may not exist in the computations of other dams. The taxpayers of the nation are expected to risk billions of dollars in support of this project. They have the right to insist that the engineering be competent, the financing equitable, and the soundest procedure followed to secure the desired benefits. Evidence is increasing that they will never get their money's worth from the present plans.

This project is proposed at the advent of commercial use of atomic power. It is not at all certain that in a few decades from now, hydroelectric power will not be outmoded. Yet this, and other gigantic projects, are planned to be in full operation seventy-five years from now. Had they been started in 1875, to be completed today, the planners would have thought of the steam locomotive and covered wagon as the normal form of transportation, hydroelectric power as a dream, and our modern techniques as impossibilities. It is quite probable that in the year 2025 atomic energy and solar radiation will be the major sources of power, that we shall have devised inexpensive ways to derive usable water from the ocean, and that we shall have solved our water problems. We shall not be able to repair the damage the great misplaced dams have done—and we shall still be paying for them.

There is no question but that the administration has made too quick a decision with regard to the Upper Colorado River storage project, especially about Echo Park dam. It should now undertake a real appraisal of the program, free from political influence, and present to the people a carefully planned, efficient, and wholly beneficial program to make the wisest use of the waters of the Colorado River, ensuring the inviolability of the national park system.

THE MAN FROM YOSEMITE

(Continued from page 105)

and even a little paleontology. He described the habits and food of the roadrunner, and showed Californians how to control the house sparrow. With Joseph Grinnell and Tracy Storer, he wrote the monumental *Game Birds of California*. And yet, while emersed in the dollars-and-cents business, he never lost his nature perspective. "Even to the economic ornithologist, who is busy determining the money value of birds," he wrote, "there comes the vision of a day when all true values will be taken into account and the monetary factor will be given only its due share of consideration." As it turned out, this perspective became his foremost asset.

In the summer of 1917, C. M. Goethe, a Sacramento nature enthusiast, asked Bryant to accompany him to Montana's Glacier National Park and show him around. Bryant, not having been there, hesitated to assume the role of guide, but agreed nonetheless to go along. That season, they, with their wives, became intimate friends, while they hiked Glacier's mountain trails. Two years later, they walked the trail from Lake Tahoe to Yosemite National Park, and Goethe again noted Bryant's keen perception and contagious enthusiasm for nature. As a matter of fact, Goethe, just returned from Europe, had observed nature-study operations in the European countries, and he hoped to get something similar started in our country. Both Bryant and Goethe felt that nature, and conservation with it, could best be interpreted along the trails and roadsides. So they began to work.

Bryant moved his family to a summer camp at Lake Tahoe, and there, with Dr. Loye Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles, he marked nature trails, conducted field walks and campfire lectures, and entertained resort guests by showing them how to "read the roadside like a book."

The project succeeded beyond all expectations. Goethe described the venture

to Stephen T. Mather, director of the newly organized National Park Service, who promptly moved the experiment to Yosemite National Park. There, in 1920, the nature guide service caught on with incredible speed and enthusiasm, and the project mushroomed.

That fall, Mather sent Bryant and Miller on a lecture tour across the country. Through Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington—feted all the way—they left in their wake Loye Miller's memorable bird song imitations and the germ of a nature idea that was destined to spread across the country. The project goal was to have a naturalist in every park.

Two summers in the field, and the concept of trailside interpretation of nature changed Harold Bryant's destiny. He gave himself completely to developing the Yosemite guide service. "With proper development," said he, "the national parks may become the great outdoor universities for which their superlative exhibits so finely equip them." That proper development became his lifework.

Convinced that inspiring the public to observe carefully was far more important than teaching them facts, Bryant offered Yosemite visitors a wide choice of outdoor recreation, including field trips, lectures, motion pictures and slides, campfire talks, flower shows, and even a rudimentary library. Before long, the project became nationwide. Yellowstone received the first officially appointed park naturalist. By 1923, Glacier had inaugurated a nature guide service in cooperation with Montana State University. Other programs were begun at Grand Canyon, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and Zion national parks. The American Association of Museums studied the parks and made plans for establishing museums in them. The boom was on, and nature-lovers came flocking to the parks.

It soon became evident that there were not enough adequately trained men to meet the public demand for lectures and field

trips. To remedy this, Bryant established, in 1925, the Yosemite Field School of Natural History, and he directed it for the first five years. Each summer, the school offered an intensive seven-week field course to twenty students. The only prerequisite was two years of college. Training included all phases of outdoor science and, as the years passed, many of the school's graduates entered the Park Service, keenly devoted to the principles of nature protection and interpretation.

Through all this early interpretive work, Bryant still found time for his positions at the university and the Fish and Game Commission, but it was in the field of nature education that he made his greatest name. His university extension class "Six Trips Afield" gave outdoor experience to hundreds of teachers and professional and business men and women in the San Francisco Bay region. In 1928, the Secretary of the Interior appointed a committee of six, Bryant included, to make a survey of educational and recreational needs in the national parks. Their recommendations, published in a seventy-page pamphlet, were based on inspirational and educational values already to be found in the parks, and called for a program of interpretation that would enrich the knowledge and experience of every park visitor.

The committee's report gave new emphasis to the interpretive program which grew so big that, in 1930, a branch of research and education was organized. Choice for its leadership was inevitable, and it was also inevitable that the man from Yosemite, who had pioneered trail-side interpretation ten years before, should direct its national development. Harold Bryant moved to Washington.

There, for ten years, he worked to build a standard of service for all national parks—uniform ideals and objectives which would insure high quality lectures, field trips and campfire programs. There he expanded the interpretive division into a full-scale, nation-wide operation, and ac-

complished his mission. Yosemite's guide service had developed into one of the world's finest nature organizations.

In 1940, Bryant moved west again, and served as consultant on two new park projects—Olympic and Kings Canyon. When that was done, he went to Arizona and settled into the superintendency of Grand Canyon National Park. At the same time, the Japanese headed for Pearl Harbor.

Wartime brought victory gardens and travel restrictions. Bryant vividly recalls nine hectic days of rescue in late June, 1944, when three men bailed out of a Tonopah-to-Mexico training plane one night and floated down into one of the most inaccessible parts of the canyon. But there was also progress. During his administration he aided the interpretive program, increased employee housing, acquired in-holdings, instituted control of impetuous Colorado River runners and helicopter operators, added new plants, birds and butterflies to park checklists, and guided many world-renowned figures about the park. Then, on March 31, 1954, after nearly thirty years in the National Park Service, Harold Bryant retired. To Service old-timers, to Arizonans, to the people who had come to know him through the years, it was an auspicious occasion. Arizona's Governor Howard Pyle attended the farewell celebration, and the Bryants received from their friends what any Grand Canyon enthusiast would give his eyeteeth to possess: an original Grand Canyon painting by Gunnar Widforss.

Today, in California's eucalyptus-lined Moraga Valley, just across the hills from Berkeley, Harold and Amy Bryant are settling into a relaxed and easy life, free from officialdom, memoranda and reports. Beyond the red brick façade and gray path of their new home may be heard the song of the redwing and the meadowlark. But continuing bird study is only part of it. They will never have enough time for the gardening, stamp collecting, and camping

(Continued on page 140)

THE MOUNT RAINIER RESORT PLAN

Automobile Club of Washington
Seattle 1, Washington
May 14, 1954

Dear Mr. Butcher:

In the April-June issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, you printed an article titled "Mount Rainier—A Resort" . . . We are greatly concerned by the author's almost total misunderstanding and misinterpretation of Auto Club goals, and believe that the problems which we seek to solve are of vital importance to citizens across the nation.

The article begins with the author's expressed assumption that the Auto Club believes Rainier National Park visitors will no longer be attracted by the wonders and beauties of the park, but by a modernistic lodge. Quite to the contrary, the Auto Club takes full cognizance of Mount Rainier's vast natural and scenic attractions to such a degree that we fervently believe the area's beauty and grandeur should not be restricted to mountaineers, hikers and naturalist societies which heretofore have held complete domain over the park. We intend to make it easier for more people—including women, children, the aged, and the infirm—to see as much of the park as they desire.¹

The author states that the Auto Club has arbitrarily selected a type of accommodation which would be totally out of place, both in character and construction, for Mount Rainier. We would like to point out that the picture to which he refers was ordered by, and is now the property of, the Mount Rainier National Park Company. It was not the Auto Club's design—it was the Rainier National Park Company's design—and we presented it merely as an illustration of one line of thinking on the subject.² Another extreme of thought was contained in references to all-out resort development, which never has been a part of the Club's campaign, but which nevertheless proved to be popular with many of our citizens.

In an effort to clear up the misquotations, misinterpretations, and misunderstandings

¹ Women, children, the aged and infirm have been visiting the park for years. See pictures on pages 111-114.—*Editor*.

² The architecture is unsuited to a park land-

scaped area. This was pointed out in the subject article, we would like to point out that Auto Club officials have been emphatic in listing the basic aims of our campaign in an effort to avoid just such a situation.³ These aims were listed in the February issue of *The Washington Motorist*, which provided the author with all his information for the article, but which he chose not to quote, except for his own purposes.

The Auto Club has no intent or desire to destroy the natural beauties of Mount Rainier. It has no desire or intent to expand the restricted zones of commercial development beyond those which already are in effect at the park, or which are contemplated for future development by persons charged with park policy and administration. We do support the construction of permanent uphill transportation, and base this support upon the legislation which created Mount Rainier National Park and which makes provisions for permanent tramways or cable cars.⁴

It is important for you to realize that the Auto Club campaign represents the culmination of many years of close contact with and study of the situation. At the outset, we pointed out that we would limit and design our campaign according to the wishes of our members and other citizens of Washington State. There are many, many details, correspondences, operational stresses, and other factors which contribute to the Auto Club's view, of which neither the author nor the National Parks Association can be aware.

We believe that no other organization has a stronger desire to protect the national parks than has the Auto Club of Washington. On the other hand, we sincerely believe that the national parks were created for the benefit and enjoyment of *all* the people. Just whom are you protecting the parks against? Certainly not the people for whom they were created!

escape no matter who owns it.—*Editor*.

³ We suggest Association members, who care to, send for a copy of *The Washington Motorist* for February, 1954, and decide for themselves whether we misquoted.—*Editor*.

⁴ See the Association's resolution *Non-conforming Uses* on page 128.—*Editor*.

C. J. Gregory, General Manager.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

COLORADO WILD FLOWERS, by Harold and Rhoda Roberts. Museum Pictorial No. 8. Published by the Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, 1953. Illustrated. 46 pages. Index. Price \$1.25.

This handsome booklet contains fifty reproductions of color photographs of the wild flowers of Colorado. The expressed purpose of the booklet is to portray a few of the common wild flowers of the state in such a way that they may be recognized, and their names learned, without the use of a botany key. There is a chapter on life zones from the plains to the alpine heights of the mountains. The texts on the individual species give the size and description of the flowers, heights of the plants, tell where they grow, and the time of year they can be seen in bloom, as well as other interesting information. There is a section containing a number of line drawings that show flower forms, plant parts and leaf forms.

THE RED CROSSBILLS OF COLORADO, by Alfred M. Bailey, Robert J. Niedrach and A. Lang Baily. Museum Pictorial No. 9. Published by the Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, 1953. Illustrated. 63 pages. Price 56 cents.

This booklet contains an exceptionally fine series of black and white photographs of the home life of the red crossbill. Many of the pictures were taken during an unusual concentration of the birds in the yellow pine country of eastern Colorado, in 1948; while others were taken in 1952. Part I discusses the occurrence of this species in Colorado, and it gives an account of the 1947-48 influx. Part II mentions a flock observed in 1952, and it discusses flock behavior, plumage, feeding habits, song, pre-nesting behavior, nest site selection and a number of other important phases of crossbill life. The book is ex-

remely interestingly written, and should be of value to anyone with a leaning toward the fascinating study of birds.

BIRDS AND MAMMALS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, by Lowell Sumner and Joseph S. Dixon. University of California Press, 1953. 484 pages. Illustrated with eight color plates by Allan Brooks, halftones and two maps. References. Index. Price \$7.50.

Although this large volume covers the mammals and birds of California's largest range of mountains—the Sierra Nevada—it is almost equally applicable to the fauna of most of the mountain country of our West. The authors, however, have shown concern principally for the national park areas of the Sierra Nevada—Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks. Mr. Dixon was with the National Park Service for many years, and Mr. Sumner is a regional biologist of the Service. The introduction gives an unusually good statement on the value of national parks; while the chapter on wildlife policies and problems is a clear, concise discussion of the Park Service's attitude toward wildlife in the sanctuaries it protects, and the numerous problems involved in maintaining these areas. There is a short chapter on human use of the parks, and one on the life zones of the Sierra Nevada. The main part of the book deals with the description, habits, status and records of 167 species of birds and sixty-five mammals, including vanished species and questionable records, occurring in the three Sierra parks.

THE LITTER-BUG FAMILY, by Mrs. Edward H. McKEON, State Chairman, Roadside Development, Florida Federation of Garden Clubs. Obtainable from the author, at 7606 Millard Avenue, Ruxton 4, Maryland. Twenty-eight pages. Illustrated with line drawings. Price 20 cents

a copy; larger quantities 15 cents a copy, plus postage.

On the title page, the author says, "This little booklet is printed in the hope that Americans big and little, old or young, will enjoy a laugh, but at the same time feel a little ashamed of abusing the country they profess to be so proud of." She suggests, "Look at your pavements and roadsides. Have YOU been a LITTER-BUG?" The book consists of poems on the various phases of the litter-bug problem, and each phase is illustrated with a drawing, as for instance, the pop bottle. Other poems are on the ice cream box, kleenex, the garbage bag, the beer can and the gum wrapper, to name a few.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS OF UTAH, edited by M. V. Walker. Published by the Zion-Bryce Natural History Association. Fifty-six pages. Illustrated with color and black and white photographic reproductions. Map insert. Price \$1.

This is a collection of articles by the superintendents, naturalists and other Park Service officials, than whom there are no others better qualified to write about the national parks and monuments of Utah. It is presented in a handsome magazine format. Preceding each descriptive story, there are several paragraphs telling where the area is, how to get there and what to do—a feature that should make the publication especially useful to prospective visitors to the Utah areas.

RESOURCES AND THE AMERICAN DREAM, Including a Theory of the Limit of Growth, by Samuel H. Ordway, Jr. Published by The Ronald Press Company, New York, 1953. Illustrated with four charts. Fifty-five pages. Price \$2.

To say that this little book is one of the most important in recent literature may seem to be an overstatement. Yet, its message is one of such significance to Americans today, that reviewers across the country have given it unanimous acclaim. How

much thought have we, as a nation, given to the remaining supply of the raw materials from which are manufactured those countless commodities that we consider essential to our way of life? How many of us have stopped long enough even to wonder where the raw materials of these commodities come from? We take pride in our standard of living. We boast that this standard is constantly rising. Could it be that a growing scarcity of natural resources might someday not only stop this rise, but actually cause it to drop? In our eagerness for more and more, we ignore the need to conserve what we have.

The author says, "Material values are not primary values. Faith in growth must give way to a truer, less aggressive faith that to prosper we do not need to consume more than the earth produces." He asks, "What will happen when factories begin to close down; when the tide of expansion turns, not because of temporary economic factors producing deflation, but because the natural resource base is too small to supply the expanding monster? The answers to these questions," he says, "are not pleasant."

Every citizen of our country should read this little book, and it ought to be required reading for high school students.

DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY TOLD ME, by Eleanor Jordan Houston. 1954. Obtainable from the Franklin Press, 414 West Main Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky. Illustrated with drawings by Margaret M. Bridwell. Paper cover. Locality map on back cover. 106 pages. Price \$1.

Who has not heard of the fabulous Death Valley Scotty, the man who built himself a luxuriously appointed castle in the burning desert of Death Valley? Now for the first time, the general public can obtain a close-up of this fantastic character, learn something about his adventurous life, his manners and his humor. In the way he tossed money around, Death Valley Scotty made the proverbial drunken sailor look like a piker. He thought nothing of hiring

a train to take him at record speed from California to Chicago. He hobnobbed with socialites and royalty from all parts of the world; and, although he had the castle and its magnificently furnished rooms to live in, he spent most of his time in a board shack nearby.

How did the author get the story? Eleanor Jordan Houston is the wife of Aubrey Houston—"Sam" to his friends—and Sam is a National Park Service ranger. For many years, the Houstons were stationed at Death Valley National Monument, California, and they lived at a ranger station located only a few miles from the castle. During those years, the Houstons were very frequent visitors at the castle. Furthermore, Scotty liked the Houstons, and he often would drop in for an evening chat—and on these occasions, the story of Scotty's life was unfolded. For anyone seeking entertainment, we recommend this.

THE BLACK HILLS AND THEIR INCREDIBLE CHARACTERS, by Robert J. Casey. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York, 1949. Illustrated. 383 pages. Price \$5.

One of the pleasantest routes to the national parks of the Rockies leads through the Black Hills of South Dakota, a region beautified by nature and enlivened by history, and well worth visiting. Here the Old West remains, colored by the memory of Calamity Jane and Wild Bill Hickok, the rowdy growth of Deadwood City and Custer, the gaudy life of the frontier. Mr. Casey brightens this color with tales of events that could have happened nowhere else—the acquittal of one outlaw because he had shot the wrong man, the exploits of Fly Specked Billy, the fabulous Homestead Mine, and the war of Crazy Horse. His accounts of more recent times are equally dramatic, notably the reception arranged for Calvin Coolidge, the news items contributed to the local paper by a Pine Ridge Indian of genius, the carving of the Mount

Rushmore National Memorial, and the coming of the Lünen Passion Play to the Black Hills. He recounts the geological history of Badlands National Monument, Wind Cave National Park, and the caverns, petrified forests, canyons and mountains of the region. This book provides perfect vacation reading. It is the kind of guide that could be written only by a newspaperman gifted with a sense of humor.—*F.M.P.*

REFUGE LEAFLET SERIES, prepared and issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., 1954. Illustrated.

The first in the series is *Visiting National Wildlife Refuges*. In eight pages, this explains the purpose of the national refuge system, tells about how to visit the refuges and what you will see in them. Illustrated with a line drawing on the first page, and inside with a number of excellent photographs taken in the refuges, it contains a map of the United States on the back, with numbers showing the locations of seventy-three of the more than 270 refuges administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Already leaflets on Bear River Refuge in Utah, Mattamuskeet in North Carolina, Wichita Mountains in Oklahoma, and Cape Romain in South Carolina, have been issued, and others are being prepared. Anyone planning to travel in our country would find a trip more interesting if visits to refuges are included; and the best preparation for this is to obtain a set of the leaflets—all that have been issued to date. There is no charge for them.

THE NATIONAL PARKS, What They Mean to You and Me, by Freeman Tilden. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1954. Price \$1.

This work was originally published in 1951; but the first volume was large, illustrated, and priced at \$5. We reviewed it in our October-December 1951 issue, and our comments closed with this remark: "The high cost of *The National Parks* is likely to

hold sales to a minimum, and we can hope that a much less costly edition of it will appear in the near future." It is encouraging to see this new inexpensive edition ready for the summer travel period. Containing the full text of the original edition,

OLYMPIC VICTORY

(Continued from page 110)

not permit it to serve on a packed commission. As an immediate step, a number of bills proposed a 56,000 acre reduction of the western boundary, which, it was made clear, would be merely the first bite—the lumbermen were after the entire rain forest.

This attack failed completely. As one of the members of the congressional committee remarked, "We know a timber steal when we see one, and this won't go through." The bills and resolutions died in committee.

The Act establishing Olympic National Park provided that 648,000 acres were reserved by Congress, and the President might add lands up to a total of 898,292 acres. President Roosevelt exercised that power twice, bringing the area to 848,845 acres. He recommended that a fifty-mile stretch of primeval ocean shoreline be acquired and added to the park, with a connecting corridor of scenic forest along the Queets River. Over a period of years, these lands were purchased with public works funds, and in January, 1953, President Truman proclaimed them part of the park. This action set off the second explosion.

Although President Truman had informed Governor Langlie of his intention, the Governor delayed replying to the letter, and finally the President issued the proclamation without the Governor's advice. Whereupon Governor Langlie appointed a special Olympic National Park Review Committee of citizens of the State of Washington to study the desirability of recommending boundary changes to

it has no illustrations, and is bound in a bright paper cover, bearing the Park Service emblem. Beautifully written and carrying the nature protection message of the national parks, this important book should now reach a vastly wider audience.

Congress. The obvious goal, as in 1947, was to transfer the rain forest out of the park, and to negate President Truman's addition of the coastal strip.

The Governor's committee seemed to be weighted with people who presumably would be inclined to favor reduction; but it also included strong representatives of the park viewpoint. The committee called a series of hearings and invited expressions of opinion from the people of the state. Late in 1953, it was rumored that the committee would recommend drastic eliminations, and the national conservation organizations were preparing for a major battle. Then, on March 20, 1954, the Governor made public the results of the study.

Nine members signed the majority report, a short paragraph recommending: "The Secretary of the Interior with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture designate two or more men of national standing in civic or land use planning, to study all aspects of the Olympic National Park and submit their specific recommendations as to boundaries or other aspects of park management to the Secretary, who then would publish these recommendations with any comment thereon that he might desire."

The other five members, Mrs. Neil Haig, Mrs. Rosamund Engle, Mrs. John Dyer, Mr. Jack Hollingworth, and Mr. Earl Hartley, submitted a strong minority report to the effect that "the boundaries of Olympic National Park should remain as they are." They asserted the rain forests of the park "should take their place alongside other national scenic wonders as a unique resource that is just as real and just as important to the nation as are the natural materials that can be weighed and valued



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and used for economic ends. Olympic National Park fulfills cultural and recreational needs in preserving a sample of the rapidly diminishing wilderness which once clothed the Northwest." The report pointed out that ninety-eight percent of the letters received by the committee supported the present boundaries. It noted that half a million people visited the park in 1953, and that increased leisure time, population, and per capita wealth demonstrates the need for such areas.

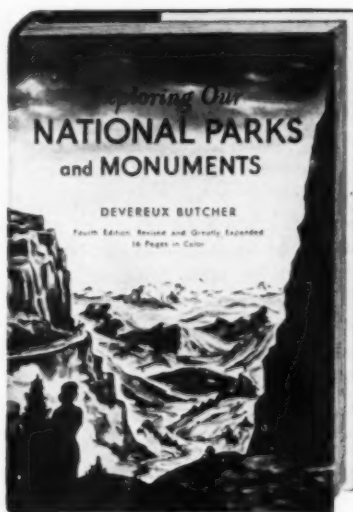
Turning to the forest economy of the peninsula, the report commented that the lumber operators do not need to invade the park, but that more than adequate supplies of timber remain for a sound industry, if a better defined and more dynamic application of proven modern forestry is given the commercial forests outside the park. It recommended modernization of the mills, more attention to the utilization of wastes and by-products, greater emphasis on pulpwood production, and a proper forest land purchase program. Stating the primary value of the park valleys is as winter feeding grounds for the Olympic elk, the report urged they be retained in the park.

Faced with these reports, which indicated a strong position taken by the friends of the park and uncertainty on the part of the other members of the committee, Governor Langlie made this comment to the press: "Under the circumstances, I feel there is not sufficient crystallization of opinion among the committee members or among the public generally in this state to warrant any further studies by a public agency of the state or federal government at this time."

The end result is a resounding victory for the principles underlying the national park program. The issue is settled, it is hoped, permanently. With this controversy out of the way, attention may now be concentrated on ensuring that the Olympic National Park shall have proper protection and a wise program of use.

Announcing
the fourth edition
**Exploring Our National Parks
and Monuments**

With 16 pages in color



edition in 1951, the author, Devereux Butcher, has worked ceaselessly to attain the highest peak of perfection possible in this new edition. Heretofore, he had visited a number of the national parks and monuments over a period of many years; but he realized that during those numerous trips, he was merely "nibbling" at the national park system. It became apparent that to continue to visit the parks and monuments at that rate, it would be many years before he would see and photograph most of them. Determined to visit almost all of the parks and monuments in preparation for revising the book, he traveled throughout the country for a year and a half (as reported in foregoing issues of the magazine), literally going from coast to coast and border to border.

The author has visited all but four of the twenty-six great national parks, and nearly all of the thirty-eight national nature monuments and seventeen national archeological monuments. In visiting new areas, as well as some that he had been to previously, he took photographs especially for the book, so that dozens of new and more excellent black and white photographs replace many in the previous edition. He made several hundred exposures in kodachrome, and the finest of these have been reproduced in color and are included. Besides the greatly improved illustrations, many of the individual texts have been revised and brought up to date.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, Boston, has just published the fourth edition of your Association's book. More pages, more pictures and more information than ever, and with sixteen pages in color, this is without question the most beautiful book ever published on our national park and monument system.

Each edition since the first, which appeared in 1947, has been an improvement over the preceding one. During the past three years, since publication of the third

Because of the ever changing problems and conditions relating to the national park and monument system, the author felt that the opening chapter *Temples Not Built With Hands* needed to be rewritten. The revision of this chapter, we believe, has enhanced the interest and value of the book immeasurably. A foreword has been added, in which the author expresses his concern over the serious difficulties facing the future of the park system.

Another new feature is a one-page item entitled *You Are the Guest of Nature*. In this there are several suggestions for achieving greater enjoyment from visiting a park or monument, and here the author points out a number of the basic objectives and regulations of the National Park Service. In this and throughout the book, the author speaks from experience.

But the color plates are perhaps the crowning glory of this new fourth edition. Here is the unbelievable blue of Crater Lake—that blue that can be seen nowhere else in the world. Here are the glowing reflections of rich orange and pink in Bryce Canyon; the eerie illumination in the underground world of Carlsbad Caverns; Zion's Great Organ with its deep red, ac-

centuated by the bright green of trees on the canyon floor; the splendor of Yosemite's Half Dome rising beyond a tree-lined stretch of the Merced River; here the snowy summit of Mount Rainier gleams in the colorful light of the rising sun; the slopes of Shenandoah's Hawksbill Mountain are clothed in the dense hardwood forests typical of the Appalachian Mountains; the Grand Canyon is shown in sunshine and storm; Big Bend's huge, colorful Santa Elena Canyon, with the Rio Grande flowing through it, is pictured in afternoon sun and shade; and there are many other wonderful scenes familiar to national park enthusiasts.

Your Association is proud to announce this beautiful book to its members. In spite of the vast amount of alteration work that has gone into it, not to mention the addition of the extremely costly color reproductions, it is gratifying to say that the price of the cloth-bound has been increased only fifty cents, to \$4.50, and that the paper-bound remains at the same price as before, only \$2.50 a copy. Order your copy and one for a friend by filling in and mailing the coupon on the opposite page, with your check today.

THE MAN FROM YOSEMITE

(Continued from page 132)

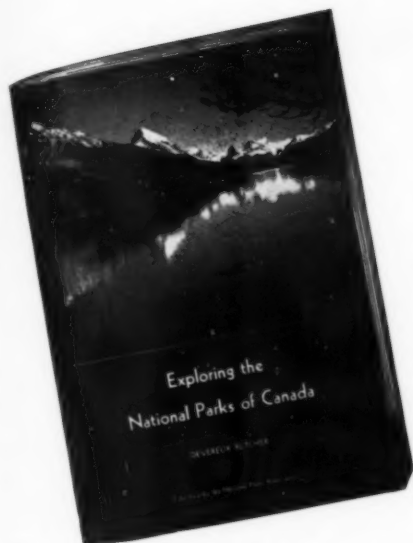
they have in mind, or the plain and simple visiting with friends, relatives, children (four), and grandchildren (eight). They will, in a different way, be as busy as ever.

Meanwhile, if Yosemite naturalists point out the burgeoning crimson snow plant or dogwood-lined meadows, it will be because Harold Bryant did the same thing thirty

years ago. If a campfire program at Grand Canyon, or any other park, gains any modicum of success, it is partly because Bryant and others, who pushed the interpretation idea ahead, never swerved from the high standards of public service. Theirs were the long years of foundation-building, of teaching people to "study nature, not books." They introduced to Americans a seeing eye, a new science, and a stimulating brand of wilderness recreation.

WHERE IS DINAH'S MONUMENT?

Not long ago, *The Denver Post* received a telephone call from someone who wanted to know the location of the "Dinah Shore Monument that they're going to flood." *Post* employees were puzzled, but their library staff finally decided the caller was referring to Dinosaur National Monument.



Exploring the National Parks of Canada

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER

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84 Pages

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pictured many of the birds and animals that live in the parks—elk, bighorn, grizzly bear, chipmunk, jays, grouse, ptarmigan; and a number of the colorful wild flowers, such as the rare purple fringed orchis of Cape Breton Highlands, the Indian paintbrush and heather of Mount Revelstoke, the delicate little twinflower and the bunchberry.

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA contains information on how to reach each park by bus, train or automobile; tells where to stay, including hotels, lodges, tourist cabins and campgrounds; describes the important trail, boat and auto trips to scenic spots in the parks; and describes each of the eleven national parks in detail. A special section, *Other Nature Reservations in Canada*, tells concisely about the wonderful systems of provincial parks and about the wildlife preserves that are under the care of the Dominion Government. A bibliography lists the principal books and publications on Canada's national parks, and on the wildlife, wild flowers, trees and many other aspects of Canada's outdoors. A map shows the locations of the eleven big national parks.

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA, a supplement to *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, described on the preceding pages, will help you plan your trip to Canada's national parks. Like the other, it is an ideal gift to the nature-lover, the vacationist and traveler, the educator, legislator, and all who enjoy the outdoors. Bound in attractive paper cover, it is priced at only \$1.50. Send for your copy and one for your friends, by filling in the coupon and mailing it with your check today.

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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

83rd Congress to July 1, 1954

THE House Committee on Appropriations slashed the 1955 budget for the National Park Service drastically, and placed a number of restrictions on the use of the funds that would have prevented orderly administration and protection of the national park system. Fortunately, the Senate Committee restored many of the cuts and recommended the restrictions be modified or

deleted. At this writing, the bill is in conference before final action. Under the Federal Aid Highway bill, the Park Service can enter into contracts for parkway, road and trail construction and rehabilitation to a total of \$67,000,000 through 1957. The Park Service expects to be able to undertake a \$20,000,000 program for such work in 1955.

H. R. 1037 (Johnson) To establish the Green River Canyons National Park, in Colorado and Utah, from a portion of Dinosaur National Monument. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—No action has been taken, pending further decision on the bills relating to the Upper Colorado River storage project.

H. R. 1038 (Johnson) To prohibit the construction, operation, or maintenance of any project for the storage or delivery of water within or adversely affecting any national park or monument. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—No action has been taken.

H. R. 1529 (D'Ewart) Permits removal of volcanic ash from the shore of Shelikof Strait in Katmai National Monument, Alaska, for use as building material. Public Law 332.—Tidal and weather action will obliterate any scars resulting from excavation of this material from the beach. However, enactment of this legislation is another breakdown of the policy against mining in Park Service areas.

H. R. 1815 (D'Ewart) Permits non-profit organizations to lease tracts of the unreserved public domain. Public Law 387.—Tracts of not more than 640 acres may be leased to state and local governments and private organizations for recreational purposes. Small areas not suited to federal protection can thus be administered by other agencies.

H. R. 4443 (Aspinall) **H. R. 4449** (Dawson) **S. 1555** (Milliken and others) To authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River storage project. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but not yet brought to the floor of the House for vote; pending before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—These bills include authorization of Echo Park dam within Dinosaur National Monument, among other projects. See the article that begins on page 101.

H. R. 5358 (Hope) **S. 783** (Anderson) To protect the surface values of lands within the national forests. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture.—This legislation would correct abuses of the mining laws that now hamper protection of the national forests. A number of related bills have been introduced, some of which are weak and ineffectual. The National Parks Association and most other wilderness preservation organizations have regarded these two bills as the best, and have endorsed them.

H. R. 6251 (Harrison) To transfer Shoshone Caverns National Monument to the city of Cody, Wyoming. Public Law 360.—This 210-acre area is not of national monument caliber. It never has been open to the public. It can be administered by the local community more beneficially.

H. R. 6386 (Engle) Authorizes transfer of three acres in Yosemite National Park for school purposes. Passed the House; before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The Mariposa County School District wishes to enlarge elementary school facilities in Yosemite valley, and desires title to the land. The National Parks Association believes no part of Yosemite valley should pass from public ownership. Existing laws provide federal aid for school purposes on such reservations, and the applicability of these laws to the need as an alternative procedure is being studied.

H. R. 6787 (Hope) **S. 2548** (Aiken). To facilitate the administration of national forests. Passed the Senate; before the House Committee on Agriculture.—The original stockmen's bills, **H. R. 4023** (D'Ewart) and **S. 1491** (Butler), attacked the authority of the Forest Service to administer the national forests in accordance with its careful management program; but the public outcry was so strong against the D'Ewart and Butler bills that these new bills were introduced to remove the most objectionable

features. The National Parks Association and similar organizations believe none of these bills is needed and should not be enacted.

H. R. 7912 (Miller) Abolishes Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Most of the remnants of the old Haida Indian village on Prince of Wales Island, including the noted totem poles, have disappeared. The area, no longer a significant unit of the national park and monument system, would be transferred to the Tongass National Forest.

H. R. 8225 (Baker) replaces **H. R. 1972** (Baker) Provides that ten percent of the receipts from national forests shall be set aside in a special fund from which appropriations shall be made for recreational development and wildlife habitat improvement on the forests. Before the House Committee on Agriculture.—Not more than \$5,500,000 could be appropriated in any one year.

H. R. 8893 (Bartlett) Opens Katmai National Monument to location, entry and patent under the mining laws. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The camel's nose reached under the tent with enactment of Public Law 332. Effort now is made to open the entire monument to mining. Katmai is the largest area administered by the Park Service. It is the most valuable bear sanctuary on the continent, and is one of our foremost nature reservations. Thorough field studies of its geology, biology, archeology and ecology are being made by federal agencies, universities and institutions.

H. R. 9095 (Bartlett) Eliminates certain lands in the northeastern corner of Mount McKinley National Park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Certain lands east of Riley's Creek and the 149th meridian, including the Alaska Railroad tracks, the Mount McKinley Hotel, and some privately-owned lands, would be returned to the public domain. The National Park Service has not yet reported its views on this legislation.

S. 79 (Clements) Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to arrange for acquisition of Great Onyx Cave and Crystal Cave within Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. Public Law 332.—Receipts from automobile, guide and elevator fees will be used for the purchase of these two privately-owned caverns.

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